Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms. Any person sending us five New subscribers, accompnied by the advance subscription, (\$12 59,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 P. M. The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, as The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Ereck, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at due on Monday's, at sulkey, is due on Monday's, at su The nail from Black River Chapel, via Long creek, by sul-key, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M. The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 93 A. M. The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on hursdays, at 10 P. M. The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M. Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes be fore the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL. A TTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

**Toffice on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel.

A TTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
A TTORNEY at Law, Wilmington. N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,
A UCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C. M. CRONLY. A. MARTIN J. H. ROTHWELL. UCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, North

A Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. C. MYERS. MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C GEORGE W. DAVIS.

OMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1 A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

RUGGISTS and Apothecarles, Exchange Buildings,
Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Look-

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER, TYSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
Wilmington, N. C.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their enstorm.

No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quick-ost possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.

October 16, 1849.

CASH FUR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber is now in Wilmington, and is prepared to pay the highest market price for likely young Negroes, such as: Boys from ten to twenty-five, and

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS, OMMISSION Merchant, will sell country produce and Warehouse room. Office 3d door north of the Post Office, Wilmington, December 28, 1849

ENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Mer-GHANT, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce

generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.

© Office on Front Street, near Market.

37 MILES COSTIN.

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C. REFERENCES: P. K. Dickinson, John Dawson, E. P. Halla, O. G. Parsley, A. L. Price,

E. P. HALL,
SILBERT POTTER,
Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense. Nov. 16—[10-tf]

HAVING entered into co-partnership, with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.

Richlands, August 13th, 1849.

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles and from his in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A trial is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to fit, and to be made in a workman-like manner.

May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS. make his way to some one of the non-siavenotomic states.

ELIAS F. SHAW.

January 11, 1850. Newbern Republican, Goldsboro' Patriot, and Fayetteville North Carolinan, will please give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their bills to Spring Vale, Sampson county, N. C.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. Peirson, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the Tailoring Business, in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patroxage of his former customers and the public.

DISOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The Co-partnership heretofore existing day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The co-partnership heretofore existing day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late finally dissol

A CARD.—The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends, at the old stand, on North side of Market Street, next door below J. Dawson & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold verex.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & Armstrone's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for eash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce.

MILES COSTIN.

December 14. 1849 respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times. 3. C. MYERS, Hatter.

A Card.—The undersigned would beg leave to return her thanks to the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, for the liberal patronage heretofore given her, and respectfully calls their attention to the remaining stock now on hand, comprising a full and complete assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which will be disposed of at New York cost, for each. All orders filled at the shortest notice. The above business will be continued as usual, after the sale of the present stock. Executor of SETH HOARD.

JUST Received and for sale at the Book Store.—The Pastoral Letter of Bishop Ives, and the Reply by a Lay Member. Also, Swain's Justice, and North Carolina form Book, and a large assortment of New Novels. L. H. PIERCE.

epartment of Ita Wilmington Ion

AWEEKLY NEWSPAPER: —Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 6.......WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1850..................NO. 25.

General Notices. od.

A.G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

WATCH and Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c.,
opposite the Chronicle Office, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. mington, N. C.

A. G. B. having just returned from the North, with a new stock of Elegant Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and country generally, to examine our stock before making a purchase elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can sell goods at as low prices as any other establishment South. This stock is the third one we have received within the last five months, which is a proof

have received within the last five months, which is a proceed that a quick sale and small profit is the best and only way to secure the good will and patronage of the citizens generally.

N. B.—Every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, personally repaired and in workman-like manner, not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted for one year.

February 15, 1850

THIS DAY entered into Co-Partnership, THOMAS
CRAFT and EDWUND H. GRANT, under the firm of
CRAFT & GRANT, who expect to keep constantly on hand, a complete supply Family Grocories. They occurs a store in Bettencourt's buildings, two Every attention will be given to business, and they hope give satisfaction to customers.

ive satisfaction to customers.

Wilmington, N. C., February 4th, 1850.

Thos. C. Craft. EDMUND H. GRANT. NOTICE is hereby given to Attorneys, Suitors, and Witnesses, on the Civil Docket of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, that a two weeks' session of said Court will be held at the next term, commencing on the second Monday in March next.

By order.

L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

January 11, 1850

17-9t

OTICE.-All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and ettle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.

N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of Car-[Feb'y 1, 1850. ROLL & FENNELL.

NOTICE.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Bladen county, on Thursday, 13th day of September last, a negro woman, who says her name is Thursday, and that she belongs to Mr. Jonn J. Conco. O.E.Y. Said woman is tall; has a large stomach; is of a bright yellow complexion; and is about 45 or 50 years old. The owner of said slave is hereby requested to come forward prove property, ray charges and take her away, or she ward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. W. LESESNE, Sheriff.

Elizabethtown, N. C., February 1, 1850 TAKE Notice .- All persons having unsettled business with the estate of the late Seth Hoard, will please call at the office of the undersigned, on Front-street, third door from Market-street, opposite Drs. Bellamy & Harriss' office, and settle the same, without delay. V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard December 28, 1849

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, William and the present them within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

V. R. PEIRSON, Ex'r. V. R. PEIRSON, Ex'r.
16-tf Dec. 28th.

FINAL Notice.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of Munsey & Freeman, are requested to make immediate M in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.

George Gwyer, W. A. Gwyer.

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER.

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER.

Dec. 28th, 1849. Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them of their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging

Girls from ten to twenty years of age. All persons having in negroes of this class to dispose of will do well to call upon the subscriber who will pay the highest cash price.

He will be found at the Washington and Lafavette Hotel.

JOSEPH J. POINDEXTER.

6t*

NEGROES Wanted.—In the absence of Mr. Mr. Ansley Davis, I will buy negroes, and give as good prices for the description that suits me, as can be got in the Richmond market, or any market in this state of the State of Virginia. State, or the State of Virginia.

SOLOMON MYERS,

or MYERS & DAVIS.
16-tf \$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tossnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed t

be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

WILLIAM T. J. VANN,

Sacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will feel grateful for any patronage in the above line. All produce confided to his care will receive his prompt and personal attention.

Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and the next and not wishings to come themselves, will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.

In marke his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the lith Esptember, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State; or State if the above in the manulation of the state in the produce confided to his care will receive his prompt an

Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and their business will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.

So Office in London's Building, North Water Street.

November 23, 1849.

11

November 23, 1849.

12

November 24, 1964, and afterwards, Joel Simmons. He is very just the same as for a free negro while in Newbern Jail, and called himself when taken, and afterwards, Joel Simmons. He is very just the same as for a free negro while in Newbern Jail, and called himself when taken, and afterwards, Joel Simmons. He is very just the same as for a free negro while in Newbern Jail, and called himself when taken, and afterwards, Joel Simmons. He is very just the same as for a free negro while in Newbern Jail, and called himself when taken, and afterwards, Joel Simmons.

cautioned against concealing or harboring said negro, unde the penalty and rigor of the law. The said negro Stepher will probably try to pass for a free man, and will, if possible make his way to some one of the non-slaveholding States. ELIAS F. SHAW.

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. Polley, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again. Sept. 28, 1849.

of country produce. December 14, 1849

NOW Receiving. 25 boxes Sicily Oranges;
100 boxes new crop Raisins;
12 boxes Malaga Lemons;
12 boxes Malaga Lemons;
13 boxes Malaga Lemons;
14 honds and Nuts, all kinds;
15 boxes Malaga Lemons;
16 honds and Nuts, all kinds;
17 boxes Malaga Lemons;
18 honds and Nuts, all kinds;
19 barrels Planting Potatoes.

20 barrels Planting Potatoes.

ALSO:

20 barrels Planting Potatoes.

ALSO:

ARDEN Seed.—Just received, a large and freeh supply of Shakers' Garden and Flower Seed, warrented freeh.

Tolkeron:

100 papers Smoking Tobacco:

100 pap

100 gapers Smoking Tobacco;
100 papers Smoking Tobacco;
50 boxes superior Cabiness Chewing Tobacco;
3 cases Bordeaux Prunes;
3 do: Canten Preserved Ginger. For sale, whole or retail, by
J. WILKINSON & CO. L IME, Lime, Lime.—800 bbls. Lincolaville white lump Also, Calcined Plaster; Plaster Hair; and Fire Brick; Hy-draulic Coment; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD. Hotels, &c.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, AT ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C. A CARTER respectfully informs the travelling pubA. lic that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country an afford. His rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his quests confortable. made to render his guests comfertable.
His Stables are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large Lots for the accommodation of Dnovers. February 8th, 1850. Washington and Lafayette Hotel. THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in the connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the Washington and Lafayette Hotel, which is under his immediate superintendence.

Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he factors himself that he will be able to give attended to them who now patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented. His Table will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his Bar supplied with the best of Liquors.

DAVID THALLY. DAVID THALLY. Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old

L. friends and customers that he still continues to keep open
the Rock Spring Hotel, and solicits a continuance of the he has heretofore received.

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. Wade, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the London House, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his London House.

can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the London House.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. Vann, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers.

JAMES PETTEWAY. Drovers. Oct. 19, 1849

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-Honse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States. I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers.) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well

d comfortably HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I
therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal

patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847.

SADDLE, HARNESS, TRUNK MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Mar-ket-street, formerly occupied by GUY C. HOTCHKISS, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of Coach, Gig, Sulky and Buggy Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs,

terials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks. Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order. order.
REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my books over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence.

December 14, 1849

J. J. C.

Lineonet and cross barred Mus-Leading Lines; Coffee Mills; Bleachedand brown Drill; [lin; Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives; Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.; Ovens; Spiders; Pots; Coffee Mills; Bleachedand brown Drill; [lin; Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives; Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.; Ovens; Spiders; Pots; Gracerles.

Turksy red and blue Cotton Shoe Thread; Shot Pouches; Gracerles.

Canal Flour, bbls, and ½ bbls.; Pewter Faucets; Mess and Prime Pork; Initiation English Cheese; Slates; Slates;

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.
THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W.
The R. Gales, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of fredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from Six Dollars to Five for Dollars per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Goratile men of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, or orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to: and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for the court, is an an invalidation English Cheese; Goshen Butter; Olive Oil; Cossen and Mace; Cohecolate; Cloves and Mace; Codar and painted Tubs; do. Churns; Brass and iron bound and painted Buckets; Washboards; Sngar Boxes; Flour and Sugars Buckets; Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to: and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos.

E. J. HALE,

Fayetteville, March 22, 1949

Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

AVID F. McKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER and E. D. HALL.,) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for the purpose of Butchering, and for no other purpose whatever. They take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that they will pay cash for good neer, and none other; they are fully supplied at present, and would advise those who wish to sell to them to communicate by letter before they drive their Stock to market. They would further inform the citizens that they have recently bought Mr. Perreway out, under a positive assurance that we should have his custom and patronage.

DAVID F. McKINNE & CO. 15-tf

intelligent, and writes a fair hand.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said Stephen and confine him in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All masters of vessels, and other persons, are particularly cautioned against concealing or harboring said negro, under the penalty and rigor of the law. The said negro Stephen and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the penalty and rigor of the law. The said negro Stephen and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or

sale at low prices. Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a bargain may be had. Terms easy. All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, re requested to settle the same without delay.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS.

POR the Farmers.—All qualities of Ploughs, Cutting Knives, Corn Mills and Corn Shellers. 1,500 pounds Points and Bars, all numbers. 20 barrels Planting Potatoes. ALSO:

BAY Rum, Lavender, Cologue and Luben's Performery, of the best quality. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS. TWIJLED and Plain White and Red Flannels.
J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLACK Bombazines, Alpacea, and Mouselin de
Lance. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS. Mercantile.

More Gold Wanted! Under Megart Hall

JOHN KYLE respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. G. H. Larpette, under Mozart Hall, on Front Street, where he has for sale an entire new stock of Dry Gasta, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, a portion of which are enumerated below:

Sapartine Broad Cloths; Men's Silk Shirts; do. Gansey overshirts; do. Net Shirtta Drawers; do. Net Shirtta Drawers; line, slack and gray Sattinets; do. Saxony woof Shirtrand Plainstriped and gold mixed Drawers; Plainstriped and gold mixed
Kentucky Jana;
Linseys and Kerseys;
Brk satin, silk, Velvet & other
Convais and Scarfs;
White, red and yellow Flannel;
Rough and Ready Coats;
Sask and Overcoats;
Irish Linen and Lawns;
Carpeting, a large supply;
Carpeting, a large supply;
Ses.

Carpeting, a large supply; Phin and plaid black Silks; Colored Silk Calld, plaid and stringed do. Silk said these do. A control of the second of the Silkwarp do.
Larte sup. Thibet Shawls;
do woolen net do.
do Saxony woolen do. mere Hose;
do. black Cashmere do.
do. worsted do.
Black & white Eng. silk Hose;
do.

Black Merino
do.
Lady and children's Hoods;
Children's Polka Coats;
Muslin Shirts.

Bl'k, white & col'd cot'n H than they can get at any other store in this market. Wilmington, N. C., October 5th, 1849.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock nsists in part of

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt, 3,500 bushels Turk's Island do. 100 busnels I urk s Island

60 bbls. Rectified Whiskey,

12 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey, 12 years old,

21 do. do. Apple Brandy,

26 do. New England Rum,

1 cask Cherry Bounce,

1 hbd. Jamaica Rum,

3 anike Cognine Brandy 3 casks Cogniae Brandy, 10 barrels Cider Vinegar, 5 hhds. Cuba and 3 do. New Orleans Molasses, 60 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,

27 barrels Brown Sugar, 29 kegs Nails, assorted sizes, bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, barrels Copperas, Salts, and Salt Petre, Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese, 13,000 lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, 220 pieces handsome Prints,
3 bales Cotton Oznaburgss,
4 do. 3-4 Fayetteville Sheeting,

Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, and Negro Blankets, bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12, With almost every article that is necessary to make a com-ete assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. Persons in want of goods may rest assured that he can sell them as cheap as can be bought in the place.

OWEN HOLMES.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th. 1849. NEW STURE V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & McCALEBB, begs to inform his old customers, and th

Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Calicocs; Sattinet Cassimeres; Vesting Marlboro' Stripes; Red and white Flannels; Calicocs; Sattinetts;
Cassimeres; Vestings;
Marlboro' Stripes;
Red and white Flannels;
Bed Ticks; Apron Checks;
Linseys; Kerseys;
Bleached and brown Shirtings
Snoors: Candlestick Linseys;
Bleached and brown Shirtings
and Sheetings;
And Sheetings;
Bleached and brown Shirtings
Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting, and Shoe Brushes; and Sheetings;
Blankets;
Cambrics;
Blosiery;
Guernsey Shirts;
Jaconet and cross barred MusLeading Lines;
Coffee M anal Flour, bbls. and Mess and Prime Pork;
Imitation English Cheese;
Goshen Butter; Olive Oil;
Chocolate; Cloves and Mace;
Cinnamon and Nutmegs;
and Spice;
Cinger;
Ginger;
Gi

Rectified and N. E. Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Malaga, Port, Madeira, and Malmsley Wines.
Bread.
Milk and Lem Spanish Brown; Brimstone and Sulphur; Alum; Saleratus; Soda, Win Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Biscuit; Lorillard's Scotch Snuff; Mrs. Miller's Macoboy do. Hardware and Cutlery. Jugs and Churns;
Stationery.
Stationery.
Pass Books;
Rill Pa-Table Knives and Carvers:

butcher Knives;
Stock and rim Locks;
Closet do.
H. and I. Hinges;
Butt do.
Collins', Bradley's, and Simmons' Axes;
Squares; Files;
Smoothing Irons; Rat Traps;
Coopers' Adzes and Axes;
Corr Shellers:
Corr Mills Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Corn Shellers; Corn Mills.
Dowelling Bitts; &c. &c.
And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.

November 2, 1849.

Barter, viz:
Dry Goods, Grocertes, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clotating, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alam and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.
In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices.

B. & R. C. HALLETT.

Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf]

PREPARED GUANO.—Farmers, Planters, and Market Gardeners, are respectfully informed that the above celebrated fit tilizer is admitted, by practical farmers and others who have used it repeatedly throughout the United States and West Indies, on every variety of vegetables and articles usually raised in the different States, to be the cheapest, most durable, and fertilizing Manure—whose certificates recombe had gratis. It destroys worms, insects, and flies, and prevents blight, mildew, and rust. For sale by 21 HOWARD & PEDEN. A g'ts for the Manufacturers. 3-tf] HOWARD & PEDEN, Ag'ts for the Manufacturers.

BLAKE'S

WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hered Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.
It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building,
and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of
slate or stone, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad
Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tanacity, to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans
off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zine, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. When applied to brick or stone buildings, it
excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making
such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of its Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will
cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb.,
retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead.—
Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them.
Address me, post paid.

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
Nov. 2, 1849. [6tf]

Schools

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Stadents on the fourth Monday in October instant, under the management of Mr. Jours Rousson, late Teacher of the Hopewell Academy, Stantonaburg.

The locality being one of the most healthy in this part of the State, and the errangement of terms such as to suit the means of of the humblest of our citizens, and, in addition, the acknowledged competency of Mr. R. ar a Tancher, justify the subscribers in anticipating the co-operation of the public in

MUSIC.—ERNST GRIMME, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he will open a MUSIC SCHOOL, on the 1st of September next. He will give instructions in Singing, on the Piano, Guitar, and other instruments. His abilities, as a competent Teacher, are known throughout the State; he can, therefore, give the most satisfactory reference. His method of teaching is entirely new, and combines science and execution. He will pay particular attention to tuning Pianos.

"Saleratus, 71 "Hyd. Potass, per onnee, 50 Bed Bark opt. 150 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Sarsaparilla, \$8 per Olive Oil, qts., per dozen, 450 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Sarsaparilla, \$8 per Olive Oil, qts., per dozen, 50 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Sarsaparilla, \$8 per Olive Oil, qts., per dozen, 50 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Sarsaparilla, \$8 per Olive Oil, qts., per dozen, 50 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Sarsaparilla, \$8 per Olive Oil, qts., per dozen, 50 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per dozen, \$1 a \$4 Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz. 38 Castor Oil, per ticular attention to tuning Pianos.

TERMS—24 Lessons at \$15. All those who desire his services will please leave their address at Mrs. DeRosser's boarding-house, at the Book Store, or at S. & D. Teller's Store.

ing-house, at the Bo August 10, 1849. Wilmington Music School, for Plane and Gultar. BY MRS. H. WHITAKER.

assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts, all of which are new goods, of this Fall's purchase. He has also for sale a large assortment of Tailor's Trimmings. The above goods will be sold cheap for eash, or on short eredit for good notes.

V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard.

December 28, 1849 Wilmington papers copy 6 times and stop old advertisements of V. R. Peirson, Agent. LIST OF BLANKS. Inspector's Certificates; Certificates of Justices attend County Court Writs; County Court Subpœna; Superior do. do. County Court Fi. Fa.; ing Court; Marriage License; Tax Receipts; Insolvent Notices; Superior do. County Court Sei. Fa.; Writs of Ejectment Superior do. do. Apprentice Indentures; Letters of Administration; Letters Testamentary; Apprentice Indentures;
Letters of Administration;
County and Superior Courts
Witness and Juror Tickets;
Witness and Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Checks, Case Fear Bando.

Bandon endi. Exponas; a Sa: Land Deeds;

Jounty Court Execution;
Jagistrate's do. Administra Peace, State, and Civil War-Appeal Notes of Hand; [rants; Ca Sa Constable's do.
Sheriff's Tax do.
Forthcoming do.
Cross Liste. do. Bill of Sale; do. Bill of Sale; Crew Lists;
Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with

Any Diana wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for eash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Derived a large and varied assortment of farming implements, to which I invite the attention of farmers, and country merchants generally. They may always depend upon finding a good stock on hand, and at prices 25 per cent less than they were over sold in this market before. My motto is small profits and quick sales. The following is a list of some of the articles which I offer for sale: Nos. 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15, Ploughs;

"60, and 80, Steel Points:

No. 1, and 2, double mould Board; "
1, and 2 self-sharpener; "
0, and D, R, Sub Soil; "
A, I A, 2, and 2, B Cutter; " 4 patterns of Harrows; Cultivators, with and without wheels; Corn Shellers, 1 and 2 wheels; Straw Cutters, 6, 8, and 10 knives;

Corn Mills;
Scythe Blades, Syckles, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades,
Manure and Hay Forks, &c., together with all the parts of
the above named Ploughs, extra ALEX. MCRAE, Jr.,
South side of Market street, four doors from the corner of

SUPERIOR CABINET PURNITURE, THE subscribers have just received direct from New York, the choicest variety of Cabinet Furniture ever offered in this market, and which cannot be surpassed, as regards beauty of style or Workmanship, and in order to advance our endeavors, we are determined to charge but a small profit and dispose for cash.

dispose for cash.

We solicit an examination of our goods and prices, as those who are in want of a good article of Furniture, at a reasonable price, are invited to call.

Among our stock on hand, are the latest styles of Wardrobes, Book Cases,
Centre Tables, Sofas, Divans,
Dressing Bureaus,
Marble Top Wash Stands,
Marble Top Wash Stands,
Mahogany Chairs,
Walnut do.,
Card Tables,
Pinno Stools.

nano Stools,
Hotels supplied with good work at prices as low as any establishment in the Northers Cities.
Feb 1, 1850
G. & W. A. GWYER.

v vy gyre notice to the patient, that a nave been appointed a general property of the sale of this extraordinary substance, and the same of the sale of this extraordinary substance, and the same of the patient of the sale of this extraordinary substance, and the same of the patients of the sale of the sal

Any advertisement upon which the met marked, will be continued until order

AT No advertisement, reflecting upon pr an, under any cyncumsyances, be admitted

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Patent Medicines, Varnish, eid Liquors and Wines, Ha-vana Cigars, &c. &c., respectfully augustage to physicians, merchants, and the public, that they have commenced an exclusive wholesale business in the above articles, at their old stand, where we shall keep a comprehensive stock of the best selections from the Northern markets, in quanti-ties suited to the trade. In this New Enterprise we are determined to heaton the most careful affantion. Believing

Per pound. Blue Pill mass, 1 lb. jars, \$1 00 5 cts. do do 1 mer 1 25 9 " Eng. Manders, 1 50

71 "Hyd. Potass, per onnee, Red Bark opt. Saleratus, 7 Bicart Soda, 10

or short time for approved credit. November 16, 1849. FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST Received at Shaw's Drug Store, third J door North of HART & POLLEY'S, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, where Physicians, country Merchants, and all others, who desire to consult their own interest, can purchase the best Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Patent with everything of the solution will be spared to render satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage, and we respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere. We have just received a fresh supply of those instruments for affliction of the spine, so highly recommended by the Medical faculty of New York and Philadelphia, and which are a certain presenting against consumption, and are indispensable to Clerks ventive against consumption, and are indispensable to Clerks and others confined to a sedentary life, none of whom should be without them. Also, a fresh arrival of Spencer's Pills, which are warranted to cure headache in twenty-five or thirty minntes' time. In the operation they are the most agreeable Pills ever invented; acting upon the stomach and bowels, and bringing the liver to its proper functions, they cannot fail to restore the system health, strength and vigor. Call and get a box at Shaw's Drug Store, 3d door north of HART # Points.

EY'S. SHAW & BROTHER. Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1850.—[17-tf. NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE. THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Olls, Putty, Dysterfa, Window Glass, Pantager, Fancy Article Patent Medicines, &c., consisting or with a great many other articles and with the property of the prop Stores:

Z casks Epsom Salts, Eng.;

1 do: sup. Carb. Sode;
do: Cream Tartar;
1 do: Carb. or Sal Soda;
1 do: Castor Oil;
2 boxes Enone Plant 12 boxes Enens Plasters:

12 boxes Enens Plasters,
6 do: India Rubber do: | Whitewash Brushes;
12 do: Fahnestock's VermiGues: | Tooth, Nail, & Flesh Brushes; fuge;

1 do: Peery's Dead Shot:
6 do: Ger C Matches, perfumed; Phosphorus; Phosphate Ammonia Ger. Cough Drops; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Bristol's do: Bristol's do: Townsend's do: Bull's do: Phosphate Ammonia;
Quinine, Farr's and RosenQuinine, Farr's and Rosengarten's;
Sulphate Morphine;
Acetate do:
Iodine resublimed;
Iodide Potassimm, English and
Do: Franch: 4 do: German Cologne; 1 do: French do: 4 cs. Calabria Licorice; Sponge for Surgical purp Do: coarse Bahama:

Sponge for Surgical purposes;
Do: coarse Bahamn;
6 dozen Cod Liver Oil Rushtons;
1 do: Ricime Tonique for the hair;
2 de: Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia;
Lunar Caustic—pure;
Denarcotised Opium;
Citric Acid; [dia;
1 es. Pul. Rhubarb, East Indo: do: do: Turkey;
Copaiva Capsules;
Pills, sugar coated;
Thompson's Eye Water.
ALSO.
3,000 lbs. pure White Lead;
2,500 do: extra do:
2,000 do: No. 1 extra do: Patent Black;
Lampblack; 2,500 do: extra do: 2,000 do: No. 1 extra do: Patent Black: Lampblack 300 do: Venitian red, in oil; Camphine and Barning Ffend, 500 do: do: do: dry; best quality;

His terms are Cash, but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.
C. DuPRE, Druggist and Pharmacoutist
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1850 DRUGS, MEDICINES. PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has, and is constantly receiving, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of the following:

DRUGS—Castor Oil, by the gallon and bottle; Calomel; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opium; Epsom and Glauber Salts; Aloes; Myrrh; Sarsaparills; Spirits Ammonia; Potash; Digitalis; Rhubarb; Ipecae; Jalap; Barley; Sago; Tartarie Acid; Seidlitz mixture; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Seda; Sel Soda.

Soda.

CHEMICALS—Sulph. Quinine, do. Morphine, do. Act. Iodine; Iodide Potass; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Iodide Potass; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; and Quinine; Ammon. Tart. of Iron; Veralrine; Velarianate of Zine; lodide of Lead.

PAINTS—White Lead, dry, do. ground in Off; pare Extra and No. 1 Black Lead, dry and ground in oil; Chrome Green, do. ground in oil; Chrome Yellow, do. ground in oil; Venitian Red, dry and in oil; Spanish Brown, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Terra de Sienna; Umber; Lamp Black; Litharge; Conch, Japan, and Copal Varnish; Linseed, Train, and Lamp Oil; and best winter bleached Sperm Oil, for family use. ly use.

WINDOW GLASS-8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 20, &c.

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHESS-Paint Brushes, from No. 6 to 000000; Sash Tools, No. 1 to No. 8; Versish Brushes, No.

1 to 000.

PATENT MEDICINES.

S. P. Townsend's Sarsayarilfa,
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do.
Sands' do.
Sands' do.
Webster's Sarsayarilfa;
India Cholagogue; House's Indian Tonic; Indian and Swaim's
Panacea; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syraps
of Wild Cherry; Okasaonion Balsam; Peery's Icad Shot;
Edwith's Carminative Balsam; Junne's Tonic Vermifage; Expectorant; Wistar's Peters', Leidy's, Blood, Jayne's Sanativa,
Edwith's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, Clickener's, Wright's
Indian, Madam Shail's Venus, and Champions's Pills; Mana-

DEMOCRATIC MEETING We have been requested to give notice, that a meet ing of the Democratic Party of New Hanover County, will be held in the Court-House in this Town on Tuesday of Court week, (19th inst.,) at 7 1-8 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held ctime in May next. A full attendance is request

Copies of this day's issue of the Journal. are to be had at our office at 5 cents per copy.

Our Last Page. Upon our last page, will be found Hon. ROBERT STRANGE's speech, delivered at the Southern Rights meeting in this place. Those who heard Judge ure; those who did not, will find that it will amply intended to be conveyed. The resolution, as adopted repay an attentive perusal. Taking into considera- by the Legislature of Tennessee, read as follows: tion the fact, that the effort was impromptu, we are surprised to find that the written speech approaches so nearly to our recollection of the spoken one, of which we have already given our opinion. Congress.

We presume that it is unnecessary to call attention to the report of the debates in Congress at the present time. The deep excitement pervading the community upon the subject of slavery, causes public attention to concentrate in Washington; and we make no excuse for devoting considerable space to ted by the Federal papers—contains the whole inthe proceedings of the Senate and House. Whatever tent and meaning of the resolution others may think, we must confess that we do not So much for the resolution. Now for the state men of all parties, and from all sections, to render tally false and unfounded. The fact is, that resoluevery attempt at disunion futile; besides, the people tions passed the lower House, which is Democratic, persevered in. They feel that a dissolution of the These resolutions passed the House by a party vote Union would paralyze their trade, and ruin their The Senate, which was Whig, passed other resoluprosperity, and they are not willing to hazard the tions, leaving it to the people as to whether delegates cing a mere abstraction. The moral effect of the passed by both houses; so that neither party oppomeetings in North Carolina cannot be overrated. sed the Convention, but, on the contrary, favored it. the slavery committee of the Pennsylvania Legisla- vention. ture. It should be remarked, that the majority of the Finally, we would commend our cotemporary of committee were democrats, the minority whigs. The the Chronicle, and all others, who, like him, echoe minority report is the reverse of that of the majority. the Intelligencer in this matter, to peruse the remarks This fact shows for itself. Similar meetings to that of Mr. TURNEY in the Senate on Monday last. We held in Philadelphia, will soon become general thro'out the North, and out of evil will come this good, a few honorable exceptions, has chosen to array itthat in future, a better feeling will exist and be dif- | self in opposition to the measure. Well, be it so; it fused. It would be wilful blindness, or miserable can make but little difference, since, upon this quesstupidity to deny that the present aspect of affairs is | tion, the whig people have joined with the democratthreatening; but it would be worse-it would be ic people; the mere wire-workers and echoes may treason or cowardice, to despair at the beginning- do as they please. to give up the ship without an effort, or to proclaim the Union dissolved, because some fanatics have misled the people. The Union is not dissolved, and we casioned by the resignation of Thomas Butler King, have too much confidence in the people to think it is one of the Editors of the Savannah Georgian. Col.

Pennsylvania Legislature-The Slavery Question. The majority of the committee upon slavery in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, have lately furnished a report, in which they arrive at the con- There were two ballots. On the first, DAVIS had 64 clusion that the Constitution gives Congress no power votes; Barron, 33; all others, 31. On the second clusion that the Constitution gives Congress no power votes; Barton, 33; all others, 31. On the second sent of the people thereof, and the second the consequently "Con- ballot. Davis had 73; Barton, 37; and all others, which ceded the District for the use of the government of the was no necessity for any senator to insten to and reference of the second sent of the second sent of the people thereof, and the second sent of the people thereof, and the second sent of the second sent of the people thereof and the second sent of the second sent gress has no right to discuss the expediency or morality of subjects not referred to it, in the powers enumerated in the Federal Constitution." The value the National Intelligencer, contradicts the commonof the Union, and the horrors of disunion are set

forth in the following language: "This Union is and must always be held together by mor al ties and a sense of equal justice. Force and tyranny can is still in the enjoyment of good health, both bodily rights of our southern brethren trampled under foot. never consolidate and bind together a free people, consciou of their rights and inspired with a just patriotism. All bonds or manacles of naked power, unconnected with the conviction of justice, would fall asunder as flax at the touch of fire, when as ever. applied to the sinewy limbs of American freedom. They would spurn them as the lion spurns the slender net of th

"The severance of this Union would be the signal of the di est calamities to our common country; The North as well the 16th ult., a set of bullies, of the Free Soil fac as the South-the East as well as the West-would share tion, obtained possession of the Hall previous to the the fatal consequences of so melancholy a catastrophe. The chiefest source of prosperity to the North consists in their political connection with the South. By the force of our rever ne laws they enjoy immunities that are the elements of their present unrivalled prosperity. The rich productions of the South are the capital of most of their enterprises. The vast productions of their manufacturing energies, in virtue of our tariff laws, enjoy a bounty of more than thirty per cent, over foreign competition, which bounty, according to some very sagacious political economists, amounts to the enormus aggregate of fifty or sixty millions of dollars annually-most of

January number of this able quarterly, is upon our United States. table. Its leading article is upon Colonization, which it considers the only outlet for British pauperism. There are also able articles on British Mines and Mining, on Orange Processions, Grote's Greece, Currer they contained. He threatened the lady's life unless Bell's Shirley, Turkey and Christendom, and a caustic review of Lamartine's History of the French Rev- | The robber has not been discovered. olution of '48.

We have also received from Messrs, Lindsay & BLACKESTON, "The Half Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences for the half year ending with the 1st January." It makes between three and four hundred pages.

MR. CLAYTON-RUMORED RESIGNATION.-The Washington letter-writers mention a rumor to the ernment. Bowless left his council for the purpose effect that Mr. CLAYTON either had tendered his resignation, or intended so to do. The immediate causes of this movement is stated to be dissatisfaction with the rest of the Cabinet, for having overruled sukie tribes, at Fort Meade, on Pease Creek, about his policy in regard to the pending negotiations with the 7th of this month. It is believed that the In-Great Britain on the Nicaragua question. There seems to be some ground for the rumor.

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.—President Taylor visited Richmond, Va., on the 23d ult., the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, for the purpose of being present upon the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the Monument, to the memory of Washington, which is to be erected by the State of Virginia .-Gen. Taylor was received by the Virginia House of Delegates in Session, and a welcome extended by the about \$10,000, and two or three sub-chiefs about Speaker, to the President and to George Washington Park Custis, the near living relative of Washington, and the guests responded in an appropriate

The ceremonies of laying the Corner Stone were

long. FIRE IN BLADEN COUNTY .- We learn from John bushels of corn destroyed, tegether with all his fod-der, &c., and three mules and two horses. At the by Mr. Walker's tariff law of 1846. The compensabushels of corn destroyed, together with all his fodtime of the fire, Mr. SUTTON was absent at the South. and only passed through this place on Wednesday. on his return home. His loss is estimated at \$3,000. The incendiary has not been detected.

The Federal press here and elsewhere, taking their cue from the National Intelligencer, are publishing a statement that the "Tennessee Legislature, which recently adjourned, refused to countenance the Southner." They also publish the following, as one of a PAGE, and are as follows: series of resolutions passed by the lower House of the

Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote: Resolved, That the patriotic people of the State of Tennessee, deprecating the sad effects of a disunion of these States, ing States, concerning the constitutional powers of legisla feeling a sacred regard to the memory and services of their in the Territories of the United States, and further on

"AT ALL HAZARDS AND TO THE LAST EXTREMITY." Now this is only a part of the resolution, correctly quoted so far as it goes, but just enough of it given and finally, by some claim of constitutional authority, at STRANGE on that occasion, will recur to it with pleas- to convey an impression directly the reverse of that

> Resolved, further, That the patriotic people of the State of Tennessee, deprecating the sad effects of a disunion of these States, to themselves, to their children, and to the world: and also feeling a sacred regard to the memory and services of their revolutionary fathers, will stand by and defend the the only manner by which the Union can be preserved in its original purity, so as to secure to the several States their constitutional rights, is by resisting, at all hazards and to THE LAST EXTREMITY, any and all attempts to violate the

It will be seen that the part in italics-that omit-

as yet feel any great fear for the Union. We think ment that the Legislature refused to sanction the we can discover sufficient love for the country among Convention, and, in fact, condemned it, which is toin the Northern States, especially in the Northern substantially the same in character as those passed commercial cities, have become aware of the risks by the Mississippi Legislature, and also a resolution they run in case the present system of aggression is appointing delegates to the Southern Convention .consequences of such a step. at the dictation of a should be sent, and who those delegates should be; few interested leaders, or for the purpose of enforthese resolutions, with slight variation, were finally

When North Carolina, generally so slow to move, The last blunder is the quotation of an article atook such a decided stand, it convinced the North gainst the Convention, which is credited to the that the feelings of the South must indeed be roused. Nashville Union, the leading democratic paper in The tone of the Philadelphia resolutions cannot fail Tennnessee. Now the fact is, the Union is one of to have a good effect; as also the majority report of the warmest supporters and advocates of the Con- vests in Congress no power to make laws for the people of the

regret much that the federal press of this State, with

Another Editor in Congress.—Col. Jackson who has been recently elected to fill the vacancy oc-JACKSON commanded the Georgia regiment during the Mexican war.

SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.—Hon. JEFFERSON DAvis has been re-elected Senator from Mississippi.-

19. Davis was, consequently, declared elected. MOORE, THE POET.-A London correspondent of ly received report, that Thomas Moore, the gifted and intellectual. He takes his accustomed walks and drives, and seems to enjoy life as much almost

RIOT AT TAMMANY HALL.—The Democratic General Committee of New York, having published a call for a Union meeting, to be held at Tammanv Hall on held. The Free Soilers acted most shamefully. A meeting was subsequently held in the Eleventh Ward, at which truly patriotic and national resolutions were passed. The meeting was very numer-

ously attended. DECISION OF THE GREAT GAINES CASE.—Judge Mc-CALEB, the District Judge, rendered the decision in the GAINES case at New Orleans, on the 21st ultimo. which the North would be deprived of by a disruption of the It is adverse to Mrs. Gaines upon all the points claimed or contended for by her. It is presumed that EDINBURGH REVIEW .- The American reprint of the an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the

ROBBERY.-On the 17th ult., a man entered the house of Miss Susan Hart, of Orange county, and rifled her drawers, boxes, chests, &c., of what money she surrendered all the money in her possession.

Removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida. The Tallahassee Floridian and Journal, of the 9th ult., says that a council, held at Choko Wikla, on the 21st of January, by Gen. Twiggs, which Billy Bowless and eight or nine sub-chiefs of different tribes attended, was highly satisfactory. They all consented to leave the country, as soon as they can collect their people, on the terms offered by the govof collecting his tribe; and there were to be about thirty warriors, with a corresponding proportion of women and children of the Tallahassee and Miccadians will all be out of the country by the last of May.

Great credit is given to Gen. Twiccs for the wisdom with which he has conducted both the military and diplomatic matters entrusted to him. His speech at the Council is said to have been in the highest degree jucicious and eloquent—his tone being what was most effective—both menacing and persuasive. The following are the terms upon which the Indians consent to emigrate—each warrior is to receive (before he goes on board the boat) \$500, each woman \$100, each child \$100. Bowlegs himself will receive \$5000 each. They are to be provided with rations for one year after their arrival in Arkansas, and to designated "the Committee on the Perpetuity of the Union," be guarantied in the possession of their negroes. It is estimated that the whole cost of the removal will be about \$225,000.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.—The Secretary very impressive. The procession was fully a mile the Treasury has directed the collectors to suspend the operation of his curtailing circular of a previous date. The revenue cutters are to be continued in active service, as heretofore. The expenses attend-G. Surron, Esq., of Bladen county, that on the night ing the appraisement of merchandise are no longer of the 15th ult., his barn and stables were set fire to, it is believed by an incendiary, and about 2,500 be charged to the owners of such goods, in cases tion of officers of the customs is to be no longer held .- Balt. Sun.

New Departmen,-Dogmatiem has been de to be full grown puppyism.

The Democrate of the city and county of Philadelphia, held a meeting in the Chinese Museum on the night of the 22d ult. The meeting was very large, numbering between four and five thousand men, and was addressed by several speakers, including many ern Convention-refused to appoint delegates to it; of the leading Democrats of the county. The resoon the contrary, condemned its purposes, as set forth lutions, which were passed unanimously, speak for

WHEREAS, the stability of the American Union is now seriously endangered, on account of a real or supposed difference of opinion between the slaveholding and non-slavehold to themselves, to their children, and to the world; and also tion possessed by Congress over the subject of negro slavery evolutionary fathers, WILL STAND BY AND DEFEND THE UNION count of fears expressed by the southern States, that Congress may, at some future time, assume the right and the expediency to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, tempt to regulate the slave trade between the States, or to uppress the institutions of slavery within those States where while, as individuals, we deeply regret the existence of pegro | tee on Territories, with instructions. alavery anywhere within the limits of our glorious confideracy, nevertheless, as citizens of a State bound by the compact of the constitution, made by our fathers for us, we are willing and every other matter contained in that sacred instrument, Union "at all hazards and to the last extremity;" and that and are ready and anxious to aid in settling this agitating and dangerous subject forever, upon a fair, just, and constitutional arrangement between the slaveholding and nonslaveholding States: therefore, be it

1. Resolved. That the democratic citisens of the city and county of Philadelphia, in this meeting assembled, in common with the almost unanimous people of the State, entertain a passionate affection for the Union. They can never forget that the Union. imbodying the spirit and principles o in the bosom of this ancient city, the capital of this ancient past, by the best interests of the present, and by the prendest hopes of the future, they are bound in deep, lasting, and devoted attachment to this, the noble and happy work of its wise, virtuous, and ever-to-be-venerated authors.

2. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, no appalling misfortune could befall the whole country, both the free and slaveholding States, than a separation from each other by a disolution of the Union, whether in regard to their material prosperity and wealth, their moral power, or the security and perpetuation of their liberties.

3. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, so greator calamity than the downfall of this republic could possibly befall mankind, since, (what is now apparent to all,) if the Union of these States shall continue to exist, and for the future to increase in strength and influence as heretolore, the pure, noble, and holy mission of our country will be to conduct to the enjoyment of its blessings, under republican sys tems of government, all those nations in the world fit for free-

4. Resolved. That the constitution of the United States Territories acquired by or annexed to the Union, but only to dispose of and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.'

5. Resolved, That, by virtue of a natural and inalienable right of self-government, the people of the separate Territories, when politically organized, have the power of making their own laws, and of executing them so far as they do not conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States. and therefore have exclusively the rights to prohibit or allow slavery in such Territories.

6. Resolved, That the principle of the Wilmot Provise is not a harmless political speculation or abstraction, excused, if erroneous, by its alleged philanthropic intent, but is the same ancient, aristocratic, pernicious, and pestilent political heresy, (ever repudiated and denounced by the democratic party of the Union,) which seeks, by means of an implication of power by Congress, gradually to undermine State sovereignty, destroy legislation in the respective States, consolidate the Union, and establish on the ruins of State rights a central sovereignty, easily controlled or managed by the few at the expense of the many.

peal all laws conflicting with that section of the constitution of the United States in regard to the restitution of fugitive slaves. so that the fundamental obligation binding upon poet, is sunk in mental and physical imbecility. It every citizen of the Union, and the law of Congress passed to seems that the reverse is the case, and Mr. Moore carry it into effect, may no longer be set at defiance, and the

9. Resolved, That the same political necessity which re quired the foundation of the Union, not withstanding the existence of the institution of slavery at the time in nearly very State, still demands the continuance of the Union. notwithstanding the existence of slavery in only one-half of the States now composing it.

10. Resolved. That the sole hope of the negro race in the outhern States, in respect to their eventual emancipation from slavery, rests upon a faithful observance of the conditions and compromises of the constitution of the Union, and hour of meeting, and prevented the meeting being that the reckless schemes and measures of the abolition and free-soil parties (fast uniting) are directly calculated to per petuate slavery on this continent in its harshest form.

> 11. Resolved, That, in an exigency like the present, every true democrat will find in the democratic creed-as proclaimed at Baltimore in 1848, and understood for half a centurythe safest guide and the surest protection; and that it beparty under whose administrations that Union has prospered, to avoid all connexion with men who contributed to ou defeat in 1848, and who now invoke us to desert our long-esablished and well-tried doctrines.

12. Resolved, That the gallant democracy who stood firm during the dark and trying period of the panic in 1834 when the timid faltered and the corrupt gave way, will not be easily deluded from their good old creed by the machinaions of men elevated into prominence by a chivalric party, and disappointed only because their power was not perpetu ated and their inconsistency endorsed.

13. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the subject of negro slavery, in its bearing on the Union, does admit of adjustment, and should be speedily settled FOREYER, on a fair, just, and constitutional arrangement between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

14. Resolved. That we rejoice at the votes in the House of Representatives laying the Wilmot Proviso upon the table, as an appropriate disposition of a measure which did so much to procrastinate the war with Mexico, and to embarrass the late illustrious administration, and which events have sufficiently proved to be without any practical mportance, except for purposes of irritation and insult; and we rejoice, also, that Messrs. GILMORE, MANN, ROBBINS, McLanahan, Ross, and Dimnick, six of the eight democrat from this State in Congress, voted to extinguish the firebrand which has been productive of so much disaster and dis-

the legislature as voted against the consideration of certain bolition instructing resolutions, offered by a whig member rom Crawford; and that we earnestly invoke them, and their political associates in both branches, to adopt such

16. Resolved. That we regard the Union of the States as

17. Resolved. That the chairman of this meeting thorized and requested to appoint a committee of 76, to and to have the general supervision of all matters relating to the objects of this meeting.

THE GREAT BRIDGE CASE.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided against Mr. HENRY SHULTZ, in the matter of the Hamburg and Augusta Bridge, affirming the decision of the District Court, and refusing a new trial. This settles the matter.

The war establishment of the Prussian army is as follows: Infantry, 250,000; cavalry, 40,000; artillery and engineers, 12,000; total, 302,000, with field batteries in proportion. The standing army, on the peace establishment, amount to—infantry of all arms, 87,678; cavalry, 23,345; artillery, 5,945; engineers, pontoon brigade, 2,624; Landwehr, first class, 98,240

No mail north of Washington yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, Peb. 20, 1850.

The Senate debated a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary for the relief of M. M. Quackenboss, one of the sureties of Samuel Swartwout. Quacken- not praise the system, he was denounced at the that the reverse was the case. Since the formation one of the surenes of Samuel Swartwords. Quacken- South as an abolitionist, while at the North, his de- of the government, nine slave States had been admitthe payment of \$25,000, which is all which he or his fence of its rights procured him the cant appellation ted, and only eight free States. He expressed his by some of its advocates, in the most pointed manthemselves. They were introduced by Col. James friends can raise, he being issolvent, on condition of of dough face, and such is the fate of all moderate determination to maintain, at all hazards, the integribeing relieved from the obligation of his bond for men. Ultraism is the grand error of the day. It ty of the Union. He said that the great Northwest Swartwout, which is to the amount of \$150,000.— was idle to dream of a peaceable dissolution of the had sworn, as he now swore, that the Union should The debate was participated in by Mesers. Bradbury, Union. Berrien, Butler, Dickinson, Hale, Whitecomb, and others. No action was taken.

Upon motion, the Senate took up and passed the bill for the relief of the bondsmen of the German United States."

Mr. Clemens having the floor, addressed the Senate against the motion. He said that now, indeed. he began to fear for the South and for the Union. when Henry Clay and Thomas H. Benton, the sworn enemies of thirty years standing, were found side by side in the advocacy of one course of policy; for he considered Mr. Benton's motion for the committal to the Committee on Territories, as equivalent to the reply to Gen. Cass, he would say, that he did not ac- Alabama, (Mr. Clemens,) and he now rose to speak first resolution of Mr. Clay's series. He considered them alike obnoxious, and alike calculated to injure and insult the South. He also considered it an ominous feature, when a gentleman of the great talents son letter by the democratic party of Alabama. and patriotism of Gen. Cass, did not venture, in his Commonwealth; and by all the glorious memories of the great speech upon the Proviso, to go beyond the anto the protection of the South.

> California—compared them with the constitutional one for the South. usage in such cases, and contended that she could not be admitted under present circumstances, and tion with slavery—showed that Mr. Clay had alwith her present boundaries, without manifest im- ways been looked upon as leaning to the Free Soil propriety and outrage.

mise. It should either be adhered to or abandoned, and he was prepared for either alternative. The soil presses at the North. South was not for disunion; if the North chose to speech carefully prepared, with an equally lugubrious | country. [Here Gen. Cass called Mr. Clay's remark | article in the Intelligencer, on the subject of the res-

ject. The remarks never occurred to me until the tion papers abusing him.] moment they were delivered.

merely acted in defence of their own rights.

er a disagreeable topic, but one forced upon him by ment. what had been said in Congress and elsewhere. He 7. Resolved, That it is contrary to the spirit in which the stitutionality, and the other the inexpediency, of the been a slave State. It was not true that the South constitution of the Union was framed, and by which alone it Wilmot Proviso. He was willing to admit that had had been excluded from her due influence in Califorcan be perpetuated, to abolished by act of Congress the instithe Wilmot Proviso been pushed to a vote, upon its nia. Her two Senators, Col. Fremont and Dr. D. tution of slavery in the District of Columbia without the asfirst introduction, he would have voted for it. There Gwinn, were from slave States; Gov. Burnett was 8. Resolved, That we call upon our State legislature to re- had then never examined the constitutional power of Congress. Indeed, the question had attracted but little attention, and some Southern men even had voted for it. Subsequently, the question attracted attention, and produced excitement. He was led to examine the constitution upon the subject, and became convinced that that instrument contained no grant of power to Congress to legislate over the Territories. He had also consulted Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, and his opinion coincided with In his Nicholson letter, he had advanced four opin-

ions or principles. 1st, that the Wilmot Proviso is unconstitutional; 2d, that slavery does not exist in the territories: and 3d, is not likely, from climate, soil, &c., to go there; and 4th and lastly, that the question of its going or not going is one for the people themselves, and not for Congress. He believed in the rights of man to self-government, whether in a State or Territory. If there was any ambiguity in his Nicholson letter, or if that portion of that letter, asserting the right of the people of the Territories to act for themselves in this matter, had been misconstrued, it was not his fault. That letter had been written with the privity of several Southern gentlemen, who were here now, and he would ask them if they had not understood him. [Here Mr. Davis and Mr. Butler signified their assent.] He had received letter from the Democratic members of the Legislature of Tennessee, which he should treasure as a proud testimonial to the correctness of his views, and the consistency with which he had maintained them. In that letter he is told as follows:

" Your late speech in the Sonate of the United States of the Wilmot Proviso is a most triumphant vindication of the position heretofore assumed by you, that Congress has no power under the constitution to legislate upon or to meddle with the subject of slavery, either in the States or Territories, and is a complete defence of the rights of the slaveholding States, and of the people of all States and Territories, to form and regulate their own social and municipal institu-

Gen. Cass said that Mr. Clemens and other gentlemen from the South were mistaken in supposing that the anti-slavery agitation at the North proceeded from any calculation of political power or material interest. It was the offspring of a peculiar feature rotes of such of the democratic members from this county in of the age. It attacked the rights of property at the South, but so it did at the North. From its inroads, nothing was sacred. The position of Southern men and Northern men upon this question was different. measures as may be worthy of the key that binds the noble Gentlemen from the South represented an excited arch, and to resist all attempts to give aid and comfort to the community. They felt their wrongs deeply, and they agitators who would undermine this glorious fabric of free- expressed themselves forcibly, and they were supported by a constituency who felt as they did. But blessing of inestimable value, among the richest bestowed by with moderate men at the North the case was differ-Ged upon man, and, in the language of the immortal Jack-ent. They had thrown themselves into the breach, son, deflare," that it must and shall be preserved." and were endeavoring to stem the current of their own section, while they were exposed to the indiscriminate denunciations of the South. These denunciations were heard every day, and moderate men at the North were becoming impatient of them. They must provoke recrimination, and injure the cause of the South. He wanted no man to stand up in the Senate and coolly calculate the evils that one section could inflict upon another, as a ground for disunion Such calculations grated harshly upon his ear. He did not see the necessity or propriety of gen-

tlemen from the South going back to the patriarche to prove the justness of slavery. It is enough to know that it exists, and is recognised by the Constia misfortune to any country. Southern men did not the subject. ground for mutual denunciation? Certainly not .- on the State of the Union, and resumed the consid-

The question was not one of abstract morality, but eration of the resolutions referring the President's ion might be, he knew that slavery existed, and must Mr. Bissell obtained the floor, and occupied it for

Mr. Clay said that Mr. Clemens had spoken of a Senator from Missouri. Such was not the fact. He unity. and Mr. Benton, after having been long estranged. remark upon a private matter like that. Mr. Clay was particularly severe on the free soilers. The Senate resumed the consideration of the pen- defended the proposed admission of California. ding motion to refer the President's message, trans- Congress had refused to give her a government, and those institutions have been established by law: and whereas mitting the constitution of California, to the Commitof the case should excuse it.

Mr. Clemens said that the admission of California would be a fraud upon the South, because, in any the House adjourned over till Monday. case, the agitation and unsettled state of the slavery question, as regarded the territories, had prevented Southern men going there, so as to have their proper influence in the formation of the constitution. In He was referred to in a speech by the Senator from cuse him of insincerity in his Nicholson letter: but in point. He went on to read the passage about the nevertheless, the opinions expressed in his speech, lion and the lamb—the great expunger, and great

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said that he had under stood the Nicholson letter in the sense which Gen'l notice one or two points. He read Mr. Clay's reply nunciation of general principles wholly inadequate Cass had put upon it. He had differed from it, but to Mr. Clemens, and Mr. Clemens' explanation. had supported Gen. Cass, because he thought that, Mr. Clemens then reviewed the circumstances in the only connection which, in case of election, he connected with the formation of the constitution of would have with the Proviso, his position was a safe

Mr. Foote reviewed Mr. Clay's position in connecdoctrine-regretted the introduction of his resolu-Mr. Clemens said the South wanted no compro- tions and his speech on them, as calculated to premise. The constitution itself was sufficient compro- judice the cause of the South. He said that Mr. Clav's speech had been praised by all the whig and free-

Mr. Clay said, that so far as that went, he could have it so, the South could not be held responsible. undeceive Mr. Foote, by showing him the vast num-Mr. Clay had pictured disunion in terrible colors, ber of papers sent to him, containing articles abusive and Mr. Cass had followed a short time after in a of himself. He was the best abused man in the acts of the Tennessee Legislature. He referred to an in question. He thought that he, (Gen. C.,) was olutions passed by the House in opposition to the Mr. Cass. There was no preparation on the sub- better abused. He had a bushel and a half of aboli-

Mr. Butler said, that in the last Congress, an at-Mr. Clemens continued. He said he was not to be tempt to give California a government was defeated frightened by such predictions. He could not see by Northern votes. Now, when California wanted why war should follow a separation; but if it should, to come in as a free State, the same Northern votes those alone should be responsible for its effects who were clamorous for her admission. It was by the were instrumental in producing it, not those who course of the North in the last session, that the present state of affairs had been produced by the refusal Gen. Cass said he wanted to say a few words in by the North to allow her a proper government; and consequence of some remarks which had fallen from now the same North should not revile the South for Mr. Clemens. He wanted to speak of himself. Rath- opposing her introduction with an improper govern-

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, said that he had voted with wished to defend his own consistency in regard to the the South for every scheme of compromise which had doctrine of the Proviso. In his speech, he had had been proposed. He would vote for California as a two objects in view-one to demonstrate the uncon- free State; and he would have voted for it had it from a slave State.

After some further conversation, the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the disposal of some unimportant business. the House resolved itself into committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and Mr. Thaddeus Sterens, of Penn., delivered a most abusive speech against the South, against the institution of slavery, against slaveholders, and in fact a red hot abolition

Mr. Burt having obtained the floor, addressed the House for an hour. At the conclusion of his speech, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

SENATE. Mr. Seward presented resolutions of the N. York Legislature, in favor of the establishment of a Branch | the following instructions, viz: "To enquire whether Mint at New York City; and also, resolutions against dissatisfaction with the present confederation of these the extension of slavery, and instructing the Senators, States exists among the people thereof." and requesting Representatives to resist such extension; and also to resist the extension of the jurisdiction of Texas to any part of New Mexico. Also, to

vote for the admission of California. Mr. Hamlin called up resolutions offered by him some time since, calling for information in regard to certain outrages recently perpetrated by the Japanese authorities upon the crews of American whalers; also, for any information in possession of the State Department, in regard to Japan and its capacity for trade; also, in regard to the violation of certain treaties by the King of Siam. The resolutions were

on the propriety of giving some testimonial to Capt. Cooke, of the British barque Sarah, for his gallantry in saving the passengers and crew of the American ship Caleb Grimshaw.

Mr. Badger moved, that when the Senate adjourn, t adjourn over until Monday. He made this motion, both because Senators require some relaxation from their harrassing duties; and because the next day was the birth day of Washington, for which the Senate should exhibit a becoming respect. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Borland introduced a bill for the relief of the widow of the late Gen. Worth. Read twice and referred to the committee on Pensions.

Some conversation ensued in regard to the dispo sal of the floor for several days.

Mr. Butler wished to make a single suggestion He did not know when his colleague [Mr. Calhoun] would be able to make a speech on this question, though he was desirous to do so as early as practicable. But he hoped that it would be understood that when a day might be asked for him, it will be con-

Mr. Seward. Certainly, sir; certainly. Always with the greatest pleasure.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House discussed a bill from the committee on Private Land Claims, for authorizing certain persons entitled to Bounty Land, to dispose of the same by testament. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a bill for giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to bona fide settlers. The tution. Beyond this, Congress has nothing to do report was not received, it having been ruled out of with it. For hic own part, he considered slavery as order, the Committee not having jurisdiction over

o consider it. Was this difference of opinion a. The House then went into Committee of the Whole

onal right. Whatever his private opin- annual message to the appropriate Committees.

continue to exist, and he was willing and prepared an hour in defending the North against the charge to respect and defend its rights. But because he did of aggression upon Southern rights. He maintained be preserved. Illinois had given nine regiments to maintain our national honor in Mexico. She would co-operation between himself (Mr. Clay) and the give four times as many to maintain our national

Mr. Winthrop addressed the Committee in defence Central Government, in the matter of the steamship were on friendly terms; but no one had any right to of his own position and that of the North. Mr. W. Shortly after, the Committee rose.

Several Executive communications were received and referred, and the House took up the Senate bilf If there was informality, the peculiar circumstances for the relief of the bondsmen of the German Government, in the matter of the war steamer United States. The bill was read three times and passed, and then

MONDAY, Feb. 25. SENATE.

Mr. Benton rose to make an appeal to the Senate. together. He did not wish to reply to the eloquent remarks of the Senator from Alabama, but he would

Mr. Clemens said the passage was misreported .--He had said that the explanation between the gentlemen intimated that California would be admitted, and he considered that measure as dangerous to the

Mr. Benton accepted the explanation, and was happy to be relieved from the necessity of urging anything more

The resolutions of Mr. Foote, in relation to the establishment of the Territories of California, New Mexico, and Descret, were taken up. He moved to refer the same to a select committee of thirteen-six from slave States and six from free States, and one

Mr. Turney rose to make a correction as to the Southern Convention.

Mr. Turney said the statement was untrue. The

extract was erroneously attributed to the Nashville Union. The Union was strongly in favor of the Southern Convention. Again, the resolutions were misreported, and tended to give an erroneous impression. The only important part of the resolutions was omitted. The statement assumed that the Legislature condemned the object of the Convention. This was untrue. The democrats had a majority in the House and the whigs in the Senate. The House took ground against the admission of California, and appointed delegates to the Convention. The whigh Senate took the ground that the people should select the delegates to the Convention, if they chose to be represented in it. Why does the Intelligencer select one side of these statements? That is not the way to preserve the Union. The Union is not to be preserved by the carrying out of the views of Northern fanatics, and the submission of the South.

Mr. Clay's compromise was taken up and discussed. Mr. Miller, of N. J. concluded his remarks. tion of Territories, was taken up.

Mr. Foote urged the appointment of a Committee

as the only means of adjustment Some conversation was had upon the question of appointing a Committee. The proposition seems to be gaining ground. The subject was passed over. and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This day is set apart by the rules for the reception of petitions. The Chair called the States for that purpose, when numerous petitions, unimportant in their character, were presented and appropriately referred. When Ohio was called,

Mr. Giddings presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania and Delaware, asking Congress to take measures for the peaceable dissolution of the Union. and moved its reference to a Select Committee, with

2d. If so, to what extent such dissatisfaction ex-

3d. The cause of such dissatisfaction.

4th. The proper mode of quieting such discontent. Objection being made, the question was taken on the reception of the petition, and decided in the negative-8 yeas to 162 nays. So the petition was not received.

Mr. Root presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wentworth introduced, by the suspension of the rules, a petition of certain Mormons in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against the admission of eign Relations were instructed to inquire and report Deseret as a State into the Union, on the ground that the prime movers and principal men in Descret are enemies to the United States-are in favor of kingly government, are robbers, plunderers, murderers and polygamists, &c.

The House, after the reception of numerous petigions, adjourned at 34 o'clock.

Both the Senate and House adjourned at an early hour, to attend the funeral of Gen. M'Neill, a gallant officer of the war of 1812, and distinguished for his bravery at Bridgewater and Chippewa, at one of which battles he received a wound, the effects of which followed him to his grave. No business of any importance was transacted in either House.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA, Feb. 15.

"In our Sugar market no material change has taken place; sales have been made as follows: Threa crops, together about 2,700 boxes, of very indifferent quality, at 4½ rs. for Browns; 5 rs. for 2d Yellows; 6 rs. for 1st ditto, and 81 rs. for Whiters; and 4000 boxes common Sugar at 4, 5, 61, and 81 rs; further from second had for Spain, 700 boxes at 7 and 9 rs. for Yellows and Whites; and 300 boxes Yellow Su-

gars, of poor quality, at 63 rs. for Bremen.

"Of the present sugar crop, more than two-thirds I consider now out of the market, and in consequence thereof there is but little hope to see prices lower later in the season. The weather has been very rainy and inconstant during the week. On several estates grinding has been suspended for some time; the crop cannot make but slow progress, and most probably will not be as large as was anticipated at the begin-

ning of the season.
"A small crop of Musco. Molasses changed hands at \$10 per 110 galls. without casks. Sales of Honey have been made at \$32 per 110 gallons, exclusive of

cask. A crop of Coffee sold at \$121 for prime. Last sales of American Provisions were effected as follows, vis: Lard in kegs (which are not liked) \$111. Onions \$31 per brl. Potatoes \$4 do. Vessels continue very abundant, and freights extremely scarce. The last character for New York was at \$2 40 for Molasses, and for Bremen at £2,12s. 6d. and 5c. prem. with 35 lay-days for Sugar in boxes. Exchange on London 101 per cent prem

On motion of T. W. Dorch, Esq., the meeting was organized by appointing JAMES GRISWOLD, President; JNO. C. SLOCUMB, JNO. EVERETT, Vice Presidents, and W. F. S. Alston, Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of W. T. Dorch, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the convention.

The Chairman appointed W. T. Dorch, Wm. Hollowell, Jas. F. Kornegay, J. J. Baker, and John Exum, who, after retiring a few moments, reported through W. T. Dorch, their chairman, the following

kong as that Union protects equally the rights of all as secur-ed by the Constitution—deem it a duty they owe alike to themselves, and to the people North and South, to declare their views on the all-important questions connected with the subject of slavery. Therefore,

Be it resolved, That our attachment to this Union is unbounded-that we desire a great and harmonious Confederacy, in which all the States shall be equal partners.

Resolved, That we now declare as our decided opinion, that such a Confederacy cannot be preserved, unless the North shall desist from urging the passage of any law by the Congress of the United States, in which the principles of what is trict of Columbia

tain, even at the hazard of dissolution-convinced as we are, that we shall not be the greater loosers thereby.

Resolved, That the questions connected with the subject of slavery, should be permanently adjusted by the present Congress-that the links of the Confederacy are becoming weakened from day to day-that nothing but a speedy settlement securing the rights of the South, can preserve them.

Resolved, That we deprecate and deplore a dissolution the Union, and express our belief that the only way by which this can be prevented is, that Congress should forbear to adont the "Wilmot Proviso." and refuse to pass any law interfering with slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all compremises, unless Congress will, in its wisdom, adopt one that will settle this question for ever. Resolved, That should the action of Congress render it ne-

cessary, we are ready to meet the Southern States in Convention, at such time and place as may be proper to consider tain our rights.

as to such concerted action as may become necessary to main-After the resolutions were submitted, Messrs, W. A. Wright, John N. Washington, John Exum, W. H. Washington, and George S. Stevenson, addressed

adopting the resolutions. The resolutions then passed unanimously.

On motion of John Exum.

Resolved. That the President of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to meet delegates appointed by similar meety-nee delegates to meet delegates appointed by similar most tings throughout this Congressional District, to meet in a lin has been resolved upon.

On Friday night Lord John Russell gave a full ex-District Convention for the purpose of considering the great question involved in the preceding resolutions, and to take such steps as the times may seem to demand.

Resolved, secondly, That we recommend Newbern as a proper place for the District Convention above contemplated, and the time for such Convention, the Wednesday after the trade system to the fullest extent. fourth Monday in April next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be publishand Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective Houses.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the officers, for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion, the Convention adjourned. J. GRISWOLD, Pres. JNO. C. SLOCUMB, Vice Presits. JNO. EVERETT, W. F. S. Alston, Sec'y.

For the Journal BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C., Feb. 21, 1850. Mr. Editor-Dear Sir: As the subject of slavery has become extremely exciting. As the surrounding time past. counties have held meetings for the purpose of sending delegates to the Southern Convention to be held in Nashville in June next, and to the District Convention to be held in Wilmington on the second Monday in March, for the purpose of taking into consideration the rights and interests of the South in relation to slavery ;—and as it may be thought expedient common cause in which the whole South is striving,

purpose of taking the matter into consideration. I have been induced, Mr. Editor, to ask you to publish this notice, for the reason that I have (for lish and Greek governments had taken place, and some time past,) come to the conclusion not to act in that a total suspension of relations had occurred beany meeting whatever unless the citizens particular- tween the two governments. ly interested in the objects for which the meeting should be called, were duly notified of the same ;-

Spring Vale P. O., Sampson Co., 27th Feb., '50. Gentlemen: When I wrote you last, I forgot to name THOMAS I. FAISON'S four large hogs, which were butchered at his house on Friday, the 22d sians on the Orsa.

saw. Their nett weights were as follows: 1st...720 2d...640 3d...391 4th...317 Making 2,068 lbs., nett;—averaging 517 lbs. each. The two first hogs made a 36 gallon barrel full of lard, equal to 340 lbs. The hog that weighed lbs., two years old. Who can beat this? E. V.

HOSPITAL CHARGES IN CALIFORNIA.—The following is a specimen of hospital charges in California, being a bill sent to a gentleman in this city, for payment, for services rendered to his deceased broth-[Bait. Sun. Mr. ---

To Sacramento Hospital, Dr. To 36 days hospital attendance, from October 2 to Nov. 7, (7 days at \$25 and 29 days

FOREIGN NEWS.

Enrope.

The British steamship America reached Boston on the 25th, with two weeks later news from Europe.

We give the substance of her news:

England.

England.

By the arrival here on Sunday, of the brig Water Witch, Capt. Brown, from Vera Crus, the 5th inst. we have received files of the Monitor and the Trait d'Union to the 2d inst. and the Eco del Comercia and the Locomotor to the 5th inst. inclusive.

The Trait d'Union of the 23d ult. says that the mines in Marion have never have a productive as

England.
Since the sailing of the last steamer, Parliament Since the sailing of the last steamer, Parliament mines in Mexico have never been so productive as has met, the Queen's speech been delivered, and in lately. The States of Guanajuato and Puebla daily some degree the main features of the proposed policy become the theatre of new discoveries and new exof ministers has been developed.

Both houses of Parliament were opened by proxy on the 31st ult., when the speech from the throne was delivered by the Lord Chancellor. We subjoin a summary of the document

After lamenting the death of the late Queen Dowager, and stating in the usual terms that we are at peace with all foreign powers, it says, on the subject checks in the States of Durango and New of the Turko-Russian question, differences of a serithrough W. T. Dorch, their chairman, the following resolutions, to wit:

The people of the county of Wayne, without distinction of the Turkish and Imperial Porte have fortunately resolutions. The people of the county of Wayne, without distinction of the Turkish and Imperial Porte have fortunately resolutions. The people of the county of Wayne, without distinction of the Turkish and Imperial Porte have fortunately resolutions. party, in Convention assembled, deeply sensible of the perilous condition of the Union, and particularly to the contemhave arisen out of the differences. Her Majesty,
patience is so great that he will not perhaps await plated injuries of the rights of the Southern States of the Confederacy—anxious to preserve peace and good feeling between all sections—desiring the perpetuity of the Union so

> independence of the Porte. The royal speech then goes on to state that the governments of America and Sweeden had evinced we have received the Civilian, the News and the their desire to co-operate with Great Britian on the Journal to the 14th inclusive, with other papers subject of the repeal of the navigation laws; and, after alluding to some local topics, it then gives a death-blow to the advocates of monopoly of the ar-

ficulties in a manner consistent with the dignity and

ticle of food as follows: gress of the United States, in which the principles of what is lating you on the improved condition of commerce and who was the "Wilmot Proviso" shall be incorporated, and and manufactures. It is with regret that her Majand held to bail in the sum of \$5000. Great excited of any law providing for the abolition of slavery in the Discrete the complaints which, in many trict of Columbia.

A petition has been sent to Gov. Bell by the citi-Resolved furthermore, That fugitive slaves should be delivered up by the Northern States, upon claim of their rightful owners, in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That if these things be done by the North, (simple instice under the Constitution) we desire to remain in the surface of the Constitution. parts of the kingdom, have proceeded from the ow-

the abode and the shelter of a free and happy peo-

As anticipated from the movement recently going on for the revival of the protective duties on corn, an amendment to the address from the houses of Parliament was moved in the Commons by Sir John Folope, and in the Lords by Lord Standbrooke. The amendment was to the following effect:

"We regret, however, to be compelled humbly represent to your Majesty that, in many parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland, the vari-ous classes of your Majesty's subjects connected with the cultivation of the soil are laboring under severe distress, mainly attributable, in our opinion, to recent legislative enactments, aggravated by the pressure of local taxation."

This amendment was lost in both houses by an overwhelming majority.
On Thursday night, Lord Dudley Stuart, in the

Commons, moved for various papers relating to the demand of Russia for the expatriation of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey, the Hungarian War, and the capture of the principalities of the Danube by

the Convention successively, urging the necessity of ing. Cultivation seems stagnant, and traders are paper which we saw, comprised about 400 names more depressed than in the first of her sufferings.— The tide of emigration to the United States has again and the person who presented it, stated the extraor-set, but, unfortunately for the people, this means is not left now to escape from local tyranny and desti-signatures, he had met with but three refusals. One

position of his views in regard to a general colonial of speakers, it is intended, we understand, to take policy, in moving for a bill regulating Australia.— He concluded his speech by stating that the principles upon which the colonial policy of the government was founded were the maintenance of the free-France.

ed in the Goldsboro' papers, with the request that the papers Monday, Paris has been in a state of siege in conseof the State copy, and a copy of them be sent to our Senators | quence of a series of disturbances created by the mob of Rue St. Martin and St. Antoine.

The Moniteur attributes the whole affair to the desire of the President of the republic to concentrate the government of the country in his own person in perpetuity; for now every person accuses him of the desire to reenact the part of his uncle—the warrior-

statesman A number of riots took place on Monday and Tuesday, in consequence of the arrest of several persons implicated in the affair of Rue St. Martin .-Since then, however, the whole of this section has been committed to jail for the part they have taken

been apparently quieted, and about 300 persons have Also, in State v. Watts, from Person, directing the It is said by several journals that this has been

concocted as a coup d'etat on the people for some On Monday 100,000 men were under arms in Paris, but without occasion.

Beyond the fact of this riot, the French news is not generally of much importance. Passports have been abolished. Luggage is to be searched by the officers of excise at the various

way terminuses in Paris. A joint note from Austria and Prussia has been addressed to the French cabinet, calling on the govthat Brunswick county should not be behind in the ernment to unite with them in obliging Switzerland to expel the revolutionary leaders who are there I would respectfully suggest to the citizens of the sheltered. Should France refuse, those governments county that a meeting be held in Smithville, on Monare determined on compelling the Swiss government day evening of the ensuing March Court, for the vention, if necessary.

Advices from Athens to the 16th and 19th inclu-

Prussia. All the articles of the proposed constitution, except the one making ministers responsible to the King, have been agreed upon by the chambers, and the King had taken a solemn oath to the constitution the King had taken a solemn oath to the constitution the King had taken a solemn oath to the constitution the King had taken a solemn oath to the constitution to the later than the

It is now stated, on authority, that the Pope about to return to Rome almost immediately.

inst. They certainly were the fatest hogs I ever pelled to retrat with great loss. Turkey.

her having joined her exiled husband, are confirmed. up at the mouth of Pasquotank River on Tucsday. The extradition is nearly settled.

720 lbs., was about four years old; the other of 640 some Poles, who have taken refuge from the severities following the Hungarian troubles within the reached the mouth of the Pasquotank at about 10 has refused to surrender the refugees, except in midnight fire was discovered in her hole, and knowcases where it is clearly proved that the refugees ing that there was powder on board, the captain and have intrigued in politics and otherwise misconducted themselves. In this position the cantonments are about 1 or 2 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, when the sustained by the French government. England will powder caught and blowed the vessel to pieces. We also, it is supposed, sustain the Swiss in their posi-

emigrant on his way to California, in which he says:

"The Mormons have a beautiful cnuntry; it is almost entirely surrounded by mountains—some of which are covered with perpetual snow. Their town is regularly laid off and finely watered. Water is

[From the New Orleans Pienyune, 19th inst.]

plorations. Gold, silver and mercury abounds in various places. In Oajaca the mineral districts ar again put under labor, and measures have been taken to develop the resources of that favored portion of

The Indians still continue their destructive incur sions. Lately, however, they received two signal where the Mexicans attacked them and killed 34, ous character arose between Austria and Russia on rescuing some prisoners and capturing a considera

boa, were to be immediately submitted to a grand jury; that the voluntary exile of Kingston, Jam., ardently desires to return to his country; that his impatience is so great that he will not perhaps await the decision of justice, but will take the country by surprise by unexpectedly disembarking; that his friends are actively employed in his interests; that a movement will burst forth at all points, &c.

From Texas.

By the arrival here yesterday of the steamship Galveston, Capt. Place, from Galveston the 15th inst. we have received the Civilian, the News and the Journal to the 14th inclusive, with other papers from the interior of the State of Miles on Wednesday morning, the Rev. Therefore, about Carolina Conference of his death, a local relation.

Mr. Huggins was formerly a member of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist E. Church, and sustained, at the time of his death, a local relation.

Mr. Huggins was in intelligent and honest in his dealings, and courteous and kind to all with whom he had intercourse. He has left an interesting family, with whose poignant grief on this occasion, his religious associates and the community at large, participate.

In this town, about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Rev. Therefore, and the 40th year of his get.

In this town, about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Rev. Therefore, and the 40th year of his age, anative of Marion District, S. C., but for several years a resident of Wilmington. Mr. Huggins was formerly a member of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist E. Church, and sustained, at the time of his death, a local relation.

Mr. Huggins was an intelligent and honest in his dealings, and courteous and kind to all with whom he had intercourse. He has left an interesting family, with whose poignant of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist E.

In this town, about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Rev. Therefore, and the extreme of his death, a local relation.

Mr. Huggins was formerly a mative of Marion District, S. C., but for

The Houston Telegraph says: A portion of the books, field notes and papers icle of food as follows:

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulonging to the land office in Rusk county, were stolen and burnt on the 16th December. W. A. Hill was

The Governor sent a message to the Legislature on the 15th January, accompanying these petitions, admonishing them of the necessity of preparation for a general Indian war on our frontier, and recommending the passage of a law authorizing the Executive, when it may be deemed absolutely necessary, to call into service a competent force. and defining more particularly the duties of the Executive under such circumstances. The Governor says that calls for aid, similar to the ones transmitted, are before the Executive Department, from different portions of the frontier. Their situation requires relief, and they have a right to demand it.

THE COMPROMISE.—The New-York Journal of Commerce of Thursday has the followings:
"An Auspicious Movement.—In another column will be found a call for a meeting, without distinction of party, to be held at Castle Garden, on Monday even- ket, and sales made readily at 12 to 124. ing next, of those "in favor of sustaining our Union

the United States by the Hon. Henry CLAY." Russian troops, &c,
Intelligence from Ireland is still more heart-rendand the number is likely to be much increased. The call is already signed by about 2500 persons and firms, including many of our most respectable merchants f the three persons who declined, is to our know-Another expedition in search of Sir John Frank- ledge, and has been from the start, strongly opposed

to the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of Compromise.
"In organizing the meeting, and in the selection equal number from the two great parties of the country—thus avoiding all pretexts for misrepresenting the object of the movement, which is purely patrio tic and national.

"By resolutions in another column, it will be seen that the Whig General Committee have declared SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.—On and since their readiness to co-operate in the movement on mittee of seven to assist in perfecting the arrangements, "irrespective of party."

Supreme Court. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last report :

By Ruffin, C. J.—In Troy v. Wooten, from Bla den, affirming the orders appealed from. Also, in R. Love v. Love, in Equity, from Caswell, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in S. Love v. Love, in Equity, from Caswell, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Nelson v. Nelson, in Equity, from Guilford iudgment to be affirmed. Also, in Gorden v. Price

from Chowan, affirming the judgment.

By Nash, J.—In Peace v. Jenkins, from Granville. affirming the judgment. Also, in Rogers v. Nutall, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Satchwell v. Respass, from Beaufort, affirming the iudgment. Also, in Keaton v. Banks, from Pasquotank, judgment reversed and cause remanded. Also in Common Schools of Pasquotank v. Perkins, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in State Roberts, from Brunswick, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in Atkins v. Shepherd, in Equi

ty, from Orange, confirming the Master's report, and yet been made. directing a decree accordingly.

By Pearson, J.—In Doe ex dem. Houser et al. t selton, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in State ex rel. Cavaness v. Troy, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Boyett, from Johnston, affirming the judgment. Also, in List of Letters, EMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N 28th February, 1850. Johnston v. Simpson, from Caswell, directing a sa Those whose names appear on this List will please nearly de none Also in Edwards v. Rennett from venire de novo. Also, in Edwards v. Bennett, from Abbot, Daniel Chatham, reversing the decree and directing that Addams, Jas U 2 partition be made in the Court below. Also, Com- Addams, Edwin

missioners of Newbern v. Dawson, from Craven, atfirming the judgment. Also, in State to use of Waring v. Wilroy, from Pasquotank, directing a veniro
de novo. Also, in Lamb v. Goodwin, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment.—Raleigh Register.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—The London correspondent Raker Samuel

The writer says:

"The number of flag officers has diminished from 343 in 1846, to 151 in 1850, exclusive of 65 retired; the captains have diminished from 889 to 648; the Bryan, Milhael 2 Russia.

Accounts from Dardanelles state that the Circassians have gained great advantages over the Russians on the Orsa. The Russians have been combelled to note that with great loss

the captains have diminished from 889 to 040; the marine officers Brower, William Brookshier, T F medical officers from 1,336 to 798; the masters from 693 to 418; the Brookshier, T F Brison, Sam'l medical officers from 1,537 to 944; the paymasters and pursers from 967 to 478."

A VESSEL BLOWN UP.—We understand that the The escape of Madame Kossuth, and the fact of schooner Republican, of Plymouth, N. C., got blowed last. She had got as far as Perquimans River, on Austria has made a demand for the extradition of getting off received such damages as to induce the cantonments of Switzerland. The Swiss government o'clock, P. M., on Monday night, and that about on board. How the fire is supposed to have origina-THE MORMONS.—The Cherokee Advocate has a letter from Mormon City, Salt Lake, written by an hold. For if it had eaught in the cabin from a lamp,

A CARD._A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER, return their thanks to the citizens of Wilmington for the sympath; manifested at their leases by the late burgiary; which, how

35-31 To the Independent Voters of New Hanover County: FELLOW-CITIZERS—In accordance with the wishes of s number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you honor me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with adelity G. J. MOORE. New Havover county, Pob'y 22, 1850

triove by assiduity in business.

In this town, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Mr. CROOK, Mr. JOSETH E. TOOMER, to Miss Julia, daughter of Mr. Wilson.

In this town, on the 21st ult., at the Methodist E. Church, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. George Gwyer, formerly of the city of New York, to Eliza M., daughter of the late Mr. John R. McIlhenny. In Sampson county, on the 16th ult., by Blackman Crum-Pler, Esq., Mr. Alvin Habshave, to Miss Patsy Jackson, both of Sampson county.

MARRIED,

of Mr. EDWARD D. HALL, and daughter of LEVIN LANE, Esq., of this county, aged 23 years.

While mingling our grief with that of those who mourn the loss of this estimable lady, we experience a sad yet grateful pleasure is recurring to, and fendly dwelling upon, the many gantle virtues which signalized her, and commended her to the enduring love of all who knew her.

In her seemed combined those elements which go to make up and adorn the character of a true woman. She was a daughter, fond and dutiful—a gentle, kind, and loving sister—a sincere and steadfast friend—and, as a trusting and confiding wife, had lavished upon her husband, in all their richness, the treasures of her confidence and her love.—Com.

At the Richlands, New Hanover county, on the 20th ult., Mrs. Nancy James, relict of the late Samuel James, dec'd, aged 63 years.

The deceased possessed the affection of her relatives and friends, and the good will and esteem of all her neighbors and

mers, in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That if these things be done by the North, (simple justice under the Constitution.) we desire to remain in the Union.

Resolved, That we declare our determination and readiness (if this simple justice be withheld from us) to join the Southern States in any action necessary to maintain our rights.

Resolved, That we believe the Union of these States is of far greater advantage to the North than to the South—that if the North so think, let them cease to agitate the question of alvery. We ask nothing from them but our rights under the Constitution, and those rights we are determined to maintain tain, even at the hazard of dissolution—convinced as we are, and the solution of the constitution and reading possessed the affection of her relatives and trivate their farms this season; it says that the party tivate their farms this season; it says that the party of Indians who killed, near Refugio, Major C. G. Bryant, were about thirty in number, arms duting counties. The cheepases and plenty have bestowed upon a great body of her people and country."

The chief measures recommended from the throme are redictive that near a district that the wound have a subject that the wound have a subject to the family circle that time from the citizens of Leon, Lampove, the Legislature of the party provision act, and the laws regulation between landlord and tenant.

"In conclusion, her Majesty hopes and believes that the West to the party of the constitution, and those rights we are determined to maintive the constitution, and those rights we are determined to maintive the constitution, and those rights we are determined to maintive the constitution, and those rights we are determined to maintive the constitution, and those rights we are determined to maintive the constitution, and those rights we are determined to maintive the constitution, and those rights we are determined to maintive the constitution, and those rights we are determined to maintive the constitutio

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE. Feb. 26, 1850.-4-4 brown sheetings 8 cts.; cotton yarns 5, 10 to 18 cents. Considerable cotton in mar

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23 .- NAVAL STORES .- Spirits Turper tine has been in moderate request at 33 a 331 cents, cash with moderate sales of 400 bbls. We heard of sales 400 bbls Rosin at \$1 25 a \$1 371; and 400 North County common, \$1 04, delivered. A small lot selected Tar brought \$1 683.-There have been no sales of Turpentine since our last.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—NAVAL STORES.—There have been sales of about 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 34c., and 35 a 35ic., 4 and 6 mos. Tar continues dull, with small sales at \$1 75 a \$1 87 per bbl., 6 mos. Common Rosin and good No. 1 are scarce and wanted, but medium qualities are plenty and dull. We notice further sales of Common Southern at \$1 25 per bbl., 6 mos. Pitch sells at \$1 50 per bbl., 6 mos. CHARLESTON Feb. 27.—COTTON.—The Cotton market con-The transactions yesterday were confined to some 373 bales, strictly Fair classification at 12 to. for which 13c. was refused on Saturday; and 10 bales at 12c.

NEWBERN Feb. 26.-NAVAL STORES.-Dip \$2 a \$2 10 crape \$1 10 a \$1 15; Tar \$1 05 a \$1 10; Corn 40e. Foreign Market, per Steamer America.

LIVERPOOL Saturday, Feb. 9th .- Intelligence from the the basis above indicated, and have appointed a com- manufacturing districts is still flattering, and late accounts from India warrant the anticipation of increased orders from that quarter.

The money market is rather depressed. The bullion from 2 to 21 per cent. Consols closed at 951 a 951 for money. American securities are in fair request at steady prices Buenos Ayres stocks have advanced 5 per cent.

COTTON MARKET. - During the previous fortnight cotton had fluctuated, and, after various alterations in price, the market settled down to the quotations per Europa, vis: Orleans 71, Mobile 7, fair Upland 7. Sales of the two weeks reached 99,500 bales, of which 26,000 American were taken on speculation.

The cotton market is depressed. Flour is not much inquired for, and prices have fallen from 1s to 1s 6d per bbl. on good brands. Indian corn has receded 6d per quarter on yellow, with the tendency still downward. The frost has disappeared, and ontinental ports are now shipping.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.—The market has improved. BACON.-Good new western, has advanced 1 to 2s per ewt. Lard has again declined. Pork is in demand, but at unchanged prices. Cheese for low qualities, is much inquired for; but no advance has

Tallow is 6d per ewt. lower. Freights are steady, but the demand is light.

Oliver, Susan J
Payne, Mary Ann
Platt, W J 7
Powell, D A
Post, W W
Porter, H F 2
Poindexter, J J Proser, Thos Price, Catharine Quay, Sam'l W Reaves, G W Richardson, mr Riley, George laggat, William Iall, Richard P Hall, Fanny
Henry, Elisabeth J
Herndon, Marga 't A
Seedorff, J
Shared C Hill, Ann S Hook, W B sill, M D Spooner, S Staton, James Sterett, J W Stone, D W Stuart, W Brown, Warren Brown, Nackay Burnett, John H loneywell, W Howe, Mariah Iames, Jacob Jean, B W Bunn, Larkin Buie, S B Burke, James Cahn, Abrahan Capps, Lucy J Chavers, L Collins, W Cookman, mrs M E Lewis, W F Cross, John Crabtree, R Lowell, W E Lucas, Rosanna Lucas, Amauda P Dizon, Gatsy Ann Downing, R H McCleany, James McCleadon, J.R. McDaniel, Mary Mallwrath, J. McKay, J. A. 2 McKay, J. A. 2 Newton, Isaac

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FREEWARY 28, 18 BACON, per per Hame, NAVAL STORES, VAVAL STORES,
Turpostine, per bbd. 200 Re.
Yellow Bip. 0 00 a 1 05
Virgin Dip. 0 00 a 0 00
Hard, ... 0 00 a 1 10
Tar, ... 1 12j a 1 16
Pitch, ... 0 00 a 1 00
Rosin, No. 1, 0 00 a 2 00 BEANS, per bush. Do. No.2, 1 12; a
Do. No.3, .00 a
Sp'ta Turp., por
gallon, ... 00 a BUTTER, gallon, W Varnish, pr gal. 20 L, per ge Do. Prime, .. 7 0 BEEF CATTLE Cow, 60 a CORK, per barrel.
Nor. Mess., 12 50 a 1
Do. Prime, 9 50 a 1
Fresh, per lb. 42 a
COTATOES. St. Domingo, .00 a, 0 Java,00 ANDLES, per lb. Irish, bbl.... 2 00 Tallow, Sperm, Adamantine. Chickens, live, . 10 a _ Do. dead, . 12; a EGGS, per dos., FEATHERS, Do. dead, 12g a 29
Turkeys, live, 40 a 70
Do. dead, 40 a 1 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.
Clean, cask, 2 75 a 3 00
Rough, bush...00 a 00
SALT, per bushel.
St. Martins, ...00 a 25
Liv'l sack, ...00 a 1 00 Per pound, 00 FLOUR, per barrel. Canal, 7 00 Fayetteville, 4 75 AY, per 100 lbs. North River, ... 623 Eastern,00 a RON, per lb., ...41 a SOAP, per lb., ... 4 a 6
SHINGLES, per M.
Country, ... 1 50 a 2 50
Contract, ... 3 50 a 4 00
STEEL, per lb., 12 a 25
STAVES, per M.
W. O. barrel. RON, per 10.,...
LARD, per 1b., No. Carolina, ... 7 a
Western, 63 a
LIME, per barrel.
Thomastown, .00 a Thomastown, .00 a LUMBER, River, per rough,00 00 Do. dressed,0 00 R A had dressed,00 00 N. E. Rum, Do. rough,14 00 Gin,30 Whiskey, rec. .30 Porto Rico, 7 Do. Cld Nick. 60 St. Croix, 7 Apple Brandy, 30 a Peach do....00 a Shipping, . . . 0 00 a 0 00 Mill, prime, . 6 00 a 7 00 MOLASSES, per gall. West Indies, .. 21 a West Indies, .. 21 a
New Orleans, .00 a
MACKEREL, per bbl. bl. Do. inf'

Wholesale Prices Current.

Nore.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always NOTE.—River Lumber, 1ar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to \$1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

TO NEW YORK.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING PERSUARY 28, 1850. BACON.—This market continues well supplied, and sales of all descriptions as quoted are still dull at our lowest figure.

BEANS .- White Beans have advanced to 75 a 80 cents per bushel. CORN.—The stock in store is considered fully ample for the present demands. Some sales have taken place at 50 and 524

cents per bushel. COFFEE.-Our quotations for Coffee is merely nominal but generally our figures are a fair index to prices from store, with light stocks.

FLOUR.—The stock of Fayetteville brands still large-pri cos without change. HAY .- The stock of Hay in store about fair. Last sales at

LARD .- North Carolina Lard plenty and dull at 7c. per lb. LUMBER.-We hear of only one transaction in River Lumber; one raft flooring boards at \$10 per M.

Molasses.—There is comparatively no Molasses in first hands, and holders are asking an advance on former quotations. We quote 21 a 23 cents per gallon, in lots to suit. NAVAL STORES.—About 3500 barrels (or upwards) have changed hands since our last week's review of the market was made. The prices have been firm at \$1 85 for soft, and \$1 10 for the hard article. Upwards of 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine have been sold at firm prices, 254 cents per gallon, barrels the bank has slightly decreased. The rate of discount is \$1 75 not returnable. Sales of Tar have been light-arrivals light. Sales generally firm at \$1 12 a \$1 15 per barrel, mostly at lowest figure. In Rosin the transactions have been confined principally to the common article; sales of about 1,500 a 2,000 barrels at 65 cents per barrel.

OATS .- Scarce and some inquiry for them. PEAS.—The market is well supplied with Cow and Eye Peas. Last sales at quotations. See table. POTATOES.—Sales of Irish planting Potatoes from \$2 per barrel. Retail from store at \$2 50 per bbl.

RICE.-We hear of nothing doing in Rice. SALT.-No arrivals since our last report. Stock in store heavy, and sales in a small way at quotations. STAVES .- Nothing doing in Staves.

SHINGLES.—Sales of 55,000 Shingles at \$1 50 a \$2 50 per thausand. Some orders understood to have been received and there is some enquiry for them. TIMBER.-Some 22 or 25 rafts have changed hands thi week, within the range of our classified table of prices.

FREIGHTS.—Continue without change.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA. ARRIVED. Feb. 21-Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Sandford, New Yor

George Harriss. Sehr. Samuel Hyman, Davis, Middleton, N. C., to maste with corn.
23—Schr. L. P. Smith, Smith, New York, to DeRosset Brown; with muse. to sundry persons.

Schr E. H. Nash, Randell, Georgetown, D. C., in ballas Schr E. H. Nash, Randell, Georgetown, D. C., in ballast, to W. M. Harriss.
Schr. James G. King, Wainwright, New York, in ballast, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.
24—Schr. S. C. Davis, Smith, New York, to E. J. Lutteroh; with muse, to sundry persons. Schr. Albion, Lufkin, Deer Isle, Me., in ballast, to Barry Bryant & Adams.

25—Brig Morea, Morton, New York, in ballast, to Wooster, Anderson & Co.

or, Anderson & Co.

Br. Brig Lord Gough, Preston, Barbadoes and St. Thoms, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

Brig David Duffell, Rodgers, New York, to Geo. Harriss;
ith mdse. to sundry persons. with mase, to sundry persons.

Brig Emblem, Maxoy, Boston, in ballast, to G. W. Davis
Brig Julia Moulton, Donnell, St. Thomas, in ballast, to Seorge Harriss.
Schr. H. Westcott, Foster, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss with mase, to sundry persons.
Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, New York, to G. W. Davis;

with mdse. to sundry persons.

26th. Steamer Gov. Graham, Rankin, Fayetteville, to T.
C. Worth, with mdse. for sundry persons.

28th. Br. Brig Brothers, English, Newport, Wales, with
T Iron for W. & R. R. R. Company, to J. & D. McRae &

Feb. 23—Schr. Monterey, McIntyre, Boston, by G. W. Davis; with 90 bbls. spirits turpentine, 700 do. rosin, 25,000 iumber. hr. Michigan, Stutes, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 56,000 feet lumber.

25—Schr. Mary Powell, Williams, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 506 bbls. spirits turpentine, 680 do. resin, 179 bales cotton, 14,000 feet lumber, 40 casks rice, 400 bushels bales cotton, 14,000 feet lumber, 40 casks rice, 400 bushels peanuts, 21 bales cotton goods and yarns, &c.
26—Br. Brig Gipsey, Morrison, Halifax, N. S., by G. W. Davis; with naval stores, rice, &c.
Schr. Lamartine, Turner, Trinidad de Cuba, by G. W. Davis; with 114,000 feet lumber, 25,000 shingles, 85 bbls tar.
Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Sandford, New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, cotton, cotton goods, &c.
Schr. C. H. Regers, Steelman, Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 175 bbls. spirits turpentine, 857 do. rosin, 100 do. tar, 30 de. pitch, 41 bales cotton goods and yarns.

Steemer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, hy J. Banks, with mades. for sandry persons. ades, for sundry persons.

20th. Sohr. Susas M. Young, Otis, Demorara, by G. W. Daris, with 30,000 ft. lumber, 25,000 R. O. hhd. staves, 30,000 ft. lumber, 25,000 R. O. hhd. staves, 30,000 ft. lumber, 25,000 R. O. hhd. staves, 30,000 ft. lumber, 25,000 ft. lumber, 25,000 ft. lumber, 25,000 ft. lumber, 25,000 ft. lumber, 30,000 ft. lum

Schr. Julia, Vangilder, Norfolk, Va., by G. Harrim, with 85,000 ft. planed boards, 38,000 ft. ash and cypress boards and plank. Steamor Gov. Graham, Rankin, Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth, with moter for sundry persons. BACOS and Lard. 1,000 lbs. of superior Hams, and no mistake; 1,000 lbs. Sides and Shouldern; 3 bbls. of fine Lard. All low for each, at GEO. H. KELLYS.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of transacting a Greenry and Commission Business, and have taken the Store on South Water Street, third deer below Marbet. EDWARD SAVAGE, GASTON MEARES, Wilmington, N. C., Fob'y 1, 1850

NOW Receiving.—A large and complete accordance of N GROCERIES, LIQUONS, FLOUR, and PROVISIONS, to which they call the attention of dealers in town and in the country. Persons desires of purchasing articles in our line, will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing claewhere. SAVAGE & MEARES.

To Carponiers and Contractors.—The Trusters of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Elisabethtown, Bladen county, N. C., will let out to the lowest bidder, on the 16th day of March next, the building of a new house of worship, 36 by 65 feet, to be constructed of wood, the centracter furnishing his materials. The draft of the building can be seen at the Store of WILLIAM H. WHITE, in this place.

GEORGE CROMARTIE and ethers, Trusters.

Elisabethtown, Feb. 25, 1850

Fayetteville Observer will please copy.

TEW Goods! New Goods! 1-8. HOFFMAN would N respectfully inform the people of Wilmington, that he will receive about the 10th of March, a new, splendid assortment of Spring Goods, to which he would invite the attention of the Ladies particularly.

His stock has been selected expressly for this market with great care, and he will sell at less prices, and give better bar-gains, than any other merchant in the place. A call is all that is necessary to satisfy the Ladies and the public of the

March 1st, 1850. FOR California.—The A. l. Coppored and Copper fastened Bark "EMPRESS,"C. C. Scorr, master, will sail about the first of March; for light freight or passage GEO. W. DAVIS.

ARRIVALS OF NEW STOCK, Q N. Y. Furniture Warehouse. 12 BUREAUS, various patterns;

& Counting House Deaks, low price;
Mahogany Washstands;
Small Centre Tables

Mahogany Washstands; Small Centre Tables;
Do: do: marble top;
Do: Sideboards; Mahogany Secretaries and
20 dozen Windsor Chairs, cheap; [Book-case;
1 do: double Cotts; Boston Rockers;
Maple and black walnut Parlor Chairs;
Curled Hair Mattresses, bost quality;
Cotton and Straw do: cheap.
Call and examine our stock; we are determined to effer inducements to purchasers superior to any that can be obtained in any Southern market. Good work manship, superb finish, and low prices, doos the business.
March 1] G. & W. A. GWYER.

HINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware .- 20 packages, just Preceived and opened, which makes my assertment com-etc. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

TUST Received. 25 dozen Ames & Rowland's Shevels and Spades; 6 do: long handle Shovels; 5 dozen Garden Rakes; 80 do: Hoes, of various sizes and qualities; ALSO.

4 dozen Ladies Garden Hoes, with medicated handles;

4 dozen Ladies Garden Hoes, with medicated Bandles; said to be a celebrated cure for dyspepsia and various other complaints resulting from want of exercise. It is believed that if judicious use is made of them, they will also cure extreme cases of poverty. For sale by

March 1]

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

JUST Received, per Schr. L. P. Smith. 1 hhd. of extra clarified Sugar; 2 dozen Bale Buckets; 10 bbls. Mess Pork, new city mess; 1 bbl. fine Pickles, by the hundred or gallon; 3 bbls. crushed Sugar; 5 dozen painted Water Buckets; 50 lbs. Race Ginger; 2 quarter boxes best Black Tea; 5 boxes Colgate's extra Pale Scap; 5 boxes Colgate's extra No. 1 Scap; 29 kegs Nails, from 4d to 20d; 2 dozen Ovens, bake and Turkey or oval. All low for eash, at March 1]

GEO. H. KELLY'S. WEET Potatoes. 20 bushels of fine Spanish. Low for GEO. H. KELLY'S. TRESH Fayetteville Flour. 20 bbls. of McNeill's and

other brands; 6 half bbls, of McNeill's sup. red brand.
All low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLY'S.

Seamen's Clothing.

66 " denim do.: 6 " " denim do.; 6 " Raven's Duck do.; 3 " Red twilled Flannel Drawers; Blue "Shirts;
Blue do.;
Striped Cotton do., assorted;
Heavy Gurnsey Frocks; 3 "Jumpers;
3 "South Westers;
20 " Oil Clothing, assorted sizes and Patterns;
Sheathes, Belts, Palms, Knives, &c., &c., for sale by
March 1. HOWARD & PEDEN.

CUNDRIES. 50 boxes Hull & Son's refined mould Candles, 4s 5s & 6s 50 " Colgate's Seap,
50 " Raisins,
20 " Candies, assorted,
100 packages Crackers, asserted,
50 boxes Cheese.

20 dozes Cheese, 20 drams fresh Figs, 20 dr. best quality Brooms, 20 "painted Buckets, 20 Nests Sower Pails, 12 heavy ironed half-bushel Measures, Pickles, Capsups, Sances, Fishes, Essences, Spices, &c. ml For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN. To the Citizens of Wilmington WE have 30 very fine stall fed Beeves on hand, and regular engagements to the 15th of April, and would like to furnish the citizens with Corned Beef, if they will furnish kegs. We will have the Beef put up at 8 1-3 cents per pound, and if it should not please after they try it, they may return it without offence.

D. F. McKINNE & CO.

it without offence. March 1, 1850 TWENTY-FIVE Dollars Reward-Runaway from the subscriber, residing on the Newbern road, about sixteen miles from Wilmington. in the latter part of March last, a small boy named ISAAC. Said Isaac is a bright mulatto, about eleven years of age, small for his age, and freekled. He was last heard from on the Holly Shelter road, seventeen miles from Wilmington. All persons are forbid to harbor said boy, under the penalty of the law.

he law.

I will also give ten dollars for evidence to convict any per-I will also give ten dollars for evidence to some or persons of harboring said Issae.

Any person returning said boy to Mrs. Mary Craig, in Wilmington, or to John Howard, on Topsail Sound, or lodging him in any jail, so that he can be got, will receive the shove reward.

ROBERT J. HOWARD.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late Richard Bowden, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All claims that remain upottled after reasonable notice, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN C. BOWDEN.

DAVID McINTIRE.

Ex*rs.

Feb. 22d, 1850.-[24-3t JUST Received. 10 hhds. Museovado Sugar; 12 bbls. J clarified Sugar; 10 bags Coffee; 10 hhds. superior Molasses. For sale by OWEN HOLMES. JUGS, Jugs. 5 crates Stone Jugs; assorted sizes, just re-received and for sale cheap by OWEN HOLMES. OLD Cogniac. A very superior old article. For sale by OWEN HOLMES. MERINOS, Fancy Cashmeres, and Mouselin de Lanes, at greatly reduced prices, at J. S. WILLIAMS'S. SUPERIOR Cradle Blankets. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

WHITE and Black Slik Hose. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS. BLACK Spun Silk Hose. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS. MERINO, Cotton and Worsted Hoslery. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS. O'TTON, Merine, Lamb's Wool, 581k and Shaker Shirts and Drawers. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

READY-MADE Shirts. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS. PLANTING Potatoes. 20 bbls., all fresh. Low for cash, GEO. H. KELLEY'S. DRIED Beef. 100 lbs. of extra good. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S

WORSTED and Linen and French Embosoed Table and Piano Covers. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

50 barrels superior Seed Potatoes, 20 "Whishey, 10 casks prime retailing Cheese, 30 baxes Sperm and Adamantime Ceb. 8. For sale by ALEX. MeRAE WHOLESALE TIN WARE MARUPACTORY. THE subscribers invite the attention of Country Merchants to their extensive assertment of Superior Tin and

Japanned Were.

Keeping constantly on hand the LARSHST ASSORTINGST IN
THE STATE, and selling at LOWER RATES than ever offered before, they only ask a call to estimy buyers of the sh, prior advantages they after.

Sign of the "Large Cofee Pol,"
No. 291 Market-street, above Seventh, Philadelphia. February 1, 1850 February 1, 1000.

Figure 25 Bbls Canal Flour; 15 half both do. 5 bbls Fayetteville Flour. For mit 100 WARD & PEDEN.

DIAPER and Domand Table Lines. All widther qualities. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS A LE. 20 des. Pale Ale, pints. For sale by

Authorized Agents. JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county. JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.

Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county. B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county. VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisemen and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphi and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

SPEECH OF HON. ROBERT STRANGE, DELIVERED AT THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING, HELD question, is not yet understood abroad—perhaps, IN WILMINGTON, ON THE 29TH JANUARY, 1850.

Dr. THOMAS H. WRIGHT, and WM. C. BETTEN-COURT, Esq., Secretaries of the Southern Rights meeting held in this town on the 29th January, have pla- and in some way, and I know no place or way at and ced in our hands the following letter from Hon. in which it can better begin than here, in the adop-ROBERT STRANGE to them, accompanying the copy tion of these resolutions. They embody, I believe of his speech delivered upon that occasion, and furthe true sentiments of the people of North Carolina, nished by him in compliance with a resolution of the and it is all-important that it should be known that meeting. This, along with the speech, we take they do. It is important to our own position among pleasure in laying before our readers. No copy of our sister States. It will have a decided effect on the the letter of the Secretaries has been retained, con- controversy now going on. I fear some of our Southsequently we are unable to publish it:

FAVETTEVILLE, Feb. 13th, 1850. ceived by me at this place a few days ago, covering a ces to which an expression of our opinions may lead resolution of the State's Rights Meeting, holden at These doubts should be dispelled, for our honor and Wilmington, on the 29th ult., requesting a copy of for the success of the common cause. I fear greatly, the remarks made by me on that occasion, for publi- too, that the invaders of our rights, from the same cation. In which letter you very kindly add your causes, impudently calculate that they may count on

tion with your wishes.

the substance of the remarks made by me; though I ly threaten this Union, than a conviction that the do not youch for their accuracy. I should have sooner whole South will be found one and undivided in maincomplied with your request, but professional engage- taining those rights at every sacrifice. ments have interfered with my wishes, and left me but little leisure for the performance of this duty. Accept the assurances of my highest respect, and I am, gentlemen, your friend and ob't servt.

ROBT. STRANGE. Dr. Thos. H. WRIGHT and WM. C. BETTENCOURT,

Esq., Secretaries.

Mr. Chairman-Perhaps mere personal matters may seem out of place on an occasion like the present, but one does not like to appear before the public in a false position. I would not have it supposed that I seek to obtrude my views and my action upon the people of New Hanover and Wilmington-but quest of a number of friends resident in this place.

It is a solemn thing to see an assembly of sedate er the first to act. and to act efficiently. It is but in the first to act: to throw off, as it were, from the remedies sufficiently strong and active.

assigned, our aggregate action is not altogether consistent with these individual characteristics. Public opinion everywhere must have attained a certain volume before its action can be felt; and this volume must be in proportion to the numbers and space upon and within which it is to act. The public sentiment of North Carolina, therefore, upon this great even by a great many, not fully understood at home It is important that it should be understood both at home and abroad, and now is the time to begin its expression. This expression must begin somewhere ern brethren look upon us with contemptuous doubt, construing our silence into a sordid love for the flesh Gentiemen-Your favor of the 5th inst. was re- pots of Egypt, or a dastardly fear of the consequenus as an ally in their wicked assaults upon the great I am very grateful to the meeting, and to you, Southern family, and that we will be found treachergentlemen, for the very flattering expression of ap- ous to our brethren and our fathers' house. This probation of what was said by me on that occasion. emboldens them in their diabolical attempts. One If I consulted my own reputation, I should consider party is disheartened by the want of confidence in it wise to withhold my assent to your request. But our support; the other is encouraged by the belief I do not feel at liberty to consult with my own ease, that they occupy that strong position of having a seor my own reputation, when they come in competi- cret friend in the camp of the enemy. Nothing, I am persuaded, will tend more to prevent these en I have therefore, as well as I am able, sketched croachments upon Southern rights, which so serious

Men crush the worm, but pause before they wake The sleeping venom of the folded snake.

North Carolina, for the reasons before given. more doubted on one side, and calculated on by the other, than any other Southern State. Without meaning to provoke, then, let her proclaim that she knows her rights, and knowing, will maintain them. Let her boldly unfurl her flag the glorious stripes and stars of the Union, nailed to the flag-staff of the brothers must pierce the vitals of each other-if the Constitution. But should that flag-staff be broken and cast away, let her own original flag, as one of the thirteen independent States that formed that all the sorrows and troubles that must follow, have Constitution, be found waving with the liberty cap conspicuous thereon, in the place where once floated wish it understood that I have attended this meeting the torn, tattered and dishonored flag of the Union. and taken part in its deliberations at the special repen. Perhaps it is true that by the administration

of the General Government the burdens and advantaand respectable men, embracing all parties, and of ges of the Union have been very unequally distribuevery employment, with anxious faces, enquiring of ted. That a much larger portion of the revenue, by each other-What is to be done? It indicates some an unwise and unjust system of taxation, has been ery thing else for our domestic altars, the rights of an unwise and unjust system of taxation, has been great evil, either existing or feared. This is no holyday occasion. We have not met to rejoice over the birth of a nation. We have not met to celebrate the triumphs of its manhood and vigor. But it is to contemplate the greatest nation upon earth laboring under the premonitory symptoms of severe disease, perhaps of dissolution. Threatened with convulsions which may dislocate every joint in its mighty frame and tear asunder its gigantic limbs. To endeavor, if possible, ere it be too late, to apply some remedy that may avert such discovered in a unwise and unjust system of taxation, has been of the union searced honor.

Mr. President, I rejoice once more to see meetr the the different parts thereof, the South has been impoverished, and the other portions of the Union, and that by a still more unequal expenditure of the revenue in the different parts thereof, the South has been impoverished, and the other portions of the Union, and that by a still more unequal expenditure of the revenue in the different parts thereof, the South has been impoverished honor.

Mr. President, I rejoice once more to see meetr distures of the Union, and that by a still more unequal expenditure of the Union, and that by a still more unequal expenditure of the revenue in the different parts thereof, the South has been impoverished, and our sacred honor.

Mr. President, I rejoice once more to see meetry Store of Mesra Borolas Parts and our sacred honor.

Mr. President, I rejoice once more to see meetry Store of Nesr too late, to apply some remedy may have been done us, and that it is likely that may avert such dreadful consequences, and through all time to come, be equally unfortunate. soothe the irritated nerves before they become fully What are considerations such as these, to the many excited. I am glad that Wilmington is among the advantages the Union has, and we trust will continearliest portions of the State to engage in this important work. Petersburg has been called the cockade peace and security, than to have great riches conof Virginia. With equal propriety may Wilmington stantly exposed to the grasp of the spoiler, and which be called the cockade of North Carolina. In every- can only be held amid the din of arms and the outthing noble, generous, and public spirited, she is ev- pouring of blood. This peace and security the Union, under the Constitution, has so far afforded us. A ion, under the Constitution, has so far afforded us. A peace and security we could no longer hope to enjoy after its dissolution. Even among ourselves, strife South, are not altogether clear in this matter. To so our longer hope to enjoy after its dissolution. Even among ourselves, strife South, are not altogether clear in this matter. To so our longer hope to enjoy after its dissolution. Even among ourselves, strife South, are not altogether clear in this matter. To some our even honds character, then, for her to be on this occasion among peace and security we could no longer hope to enjoy heart, a warm and vital current, that may give pul- would be inevitable. This Union could not be dis- some extent, our blood will be upon our own heads, sation to every artery near and distant in our wide solved without involving a long and bloody strife a- if the worst should come. We have in a good despread State. But the question is—What should we mong the members composing it. Grant for a mo- gree, pandered to the factious spirit of local distincdo? We desire to soothe and to save the life of the ment, that one portion of the States should be wil- tions. In many respects we have acted most unwisepatient, and not further to excite, when excitement ling to acquiesce in the quiet secession of another ly and unjustly to our brethren at the North, we is already so great as to threaten the most alarming consequences. While at the same time we should not, from imbecile timidity, withhold such a decided course of practice as may shield us from the imputation of suffering the patient to die for the want of removed and the such a decided course of practice as may shield us from the imputation of suffering the patient to die for the want of removed and support of the Union, what would become of our armaments, and the public men in that part of the Union. We have not made proper allowances for the Position of public men in that part of the Union. We have not made proper allowances for the Union. We have not made proper allowances for the Position of suffering the patient to die for the want of all interest in these? Certainly not. The same present controversy. We need not wonder, that the present controversy the strong and active. considerations of honor and just regard to posterity opinions of men, take their hue from surrounding the South has been acquired by the common enterprise, and that there is a tide in the opinions, as well as in the affairs of men, and that both the stides have their ebb and flood. No incident wrongs which have been already made with sufficient or wrongs which have been already made with sufficient to be and surrounding opinions of men, take their hue from surrounding circumstances, and that there is a tide in the opinions, as well as in the affairs of men, and that both the back room of the shop. Witness was in the habit of sleeping there. After being in dedoor. Witness got up, nullecked the door, and let him in. Told him to be carefully nullecked the door, and let him in. Told him to be carefully nullecked the door, and let him in. Told him to be carefully nullecked the door after him, which witness believes he did.

vise one by which it can be honorably prevented.—

Who is there, either at the North or South, that it would be inexpedient to do in a primary is willing to see the sponge of oblivion sweep over as might be expected are very ready to denounce it. The gentlemen returned and demanded their seats; they This it would be inexpedient to do in a primary meeting—to attempt further than to devise some the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the most irresistable moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the most irresistable moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the most irresistable moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the most irresistable moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the most irresistable moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the most irresistable moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the most irresistable moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the most irresistable moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the most irresistable moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the hodge the moral necessity to continue the record that speaks of the gallant doings—the meeting—to attempt further than to devise some mode by which we may have an opportunity of a ly brotherhood—the profound wisdom—the great der the most irresistable moral necessity to continue quires for the owner. Witness said, "that's one of the Bowder the most irresistable moral necessity under from Mr. Bowers." The watch is produced into Court, and stand related to the subject in like manner with our
States of America? Is the proud distinction of an which we live makes their denunciation the more the way in which the gentleman exhibited it.

Mr. London: Do you swear that you saw the watch upon selves. Not to forestall, by any expressions in ad- American citizen to be forever lost? That name violent, for the devil is always the most disposed to the seat? vance of our own views, the free and dispassionate which is now a passport of honor to him who bears meddle where he can do the most mischief; and you result of such a conference. The conference itself is it in any of the four quarters of the globe. When will always find mankind more ready to censure you all we should decide upon; and even that conference the people of this land go abroad, that is the title by for differing from them in things that you cannot only in the event that future developments may make which they desire to be known. We may boast a- avoid, than in things that you can. A personal deits necessity more apparent. The distant period, mong ourselves of being a Virginian, a Carolinian, a feet brings a man much more into contempt than therefore, of the first Monday in June next, we would Georgian, a New Yorker, a Pennsylvanian, a native a vice. These are all moral evils that we may defix upon for the meeting at Nashville. In the mean- or inhabitant of this or that State. But abroad these plore, but they are not likely ever to be cradicated. time, the further action of Congress, and of those respective States are scarcely heard of-they are It is in vain for us to endeavour to convince the proud who agitate the subject at the North, will enable us unknown to fame, while the most ignorant among Pharisees scattered all over the world, for almost who agitate the subject at the North, will enable us to judge more properly whether such meeting be necessary at all; and if necessary, what that meeting ought to do. This initiatory step is particularly called for on the part of North Carolina, for it is greatly to be feared her position is much misunderstood by both the parties to this great question. Our wide extent of territory and sparseness of population, together with these greagers which the search of the carthy pride, as not to value the case and when one spoke in his contained several gold and other with these greagers that the North, will enable us inknown to fame, while the most ignorant among the properly whether such meeting be necessary at all; and if necessary, what that meeting of the United States of America, or that her flag was one flower the world, for almost the water close in the ladies apartment, and said he water close in the ladies apartment, and said he was willing to be can make a plausible moral argument on one side reproachful to others, when he himself finds no temp-tation in that direction, and especially if what temp-tations he may have are in an opposite one.

Colk worl into the water close in the ladies apartment, and said he was willing to be can make a plausible moral argument on one side reproachful to others, when he himself finds no temp-tation in that direction, and especially if what temp-tations he may have are in an opposite one.

Colk worl into the water close the every man is a Pharisee upon every subject where he can make a plausible moral argument on one side reproachful to others, when he himself finds no temp-tation in that direction, and especially if what temp-tation in that direction in the extent of territory and sparseness of population, together with those geographical disadvantages which
prevent that speedy interchange of sentiment beprevent that speedy interchange of sentiment bepresence of having purchased that honor, he someprevent that speedy interchange of sentiment bepresence of having purchased that honor, he somethe world by an argument in favor of slavery in
the abstract. But we can appeal to the regard of

Mr. Wright.

We shall never gain any thing in the present state
the men to town, and delivered to Mr. Miller, the Chairman of the Court. Walton refused to be searched; Colk
was the man that retired into the closet.

Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wright. tween one portion and another of our people, enjoy- what boastfully replied, "but I was free born." And the abstract. But we can appeal to the regard of

involve whole nations in a moral conflagration, but But from a different source does danger now threaten us. The lust of civil power, and the desire of political triumph are now the impulses that prompt a bosom burning with religious zeal, while the fires of hell itself warm the hearts of the masses of those who constitute the anti-slavery army at the North. It is time, then, that we should speak; it is time that we should warn one another, ere we find ourselves so entirely surrounded, that we cannot escape, and so closely pressed upon by the foe, that our arms is as as dangerous as the strategy of war, and there is a period in both when you are rendered powerless the most certain way to consummate that disunion | South. that we so much dread. It is to cry aloud against encroachments upon the Constitution, and to declare our determination at every hazard to maintain it that we meet, and not for the purpose of plotting against it. By thus acting, if disunion is forced upon us .- if the fair fields of these States must be fattenpolitical association be dissolved, let us at least, amid the comfort of a good conscience, and, looking upon the desolation that may surround us, be able to say of our Northern brethren-they would have it so .-But never let us surrender the Constitution, and the Union it secures, until we can with truth say-they

endeavouring to provide, is in part the bitter fruit of party strife. Year after year for many years has party spirit been increasing in bitterness, it has even marred the relations of social life. It has destroyed those safe standards by which fitness for office ought to not pay for their passage. The same men who came on board his boat at Charleston on Monday afternoon last, and were by him landed in Wilmington on Tuesday morning. Nothing particular occurred on the passage, except that on Monday evening, as the boat was going out at the Bar, the Steward informed witness that the men who came on board his boat at Charleston on Monday afternoon last, and were by him landed in Wilmington on Tuesday morning. Nothing particular occurred on the passage, except that on Monday evening, as the boat was going out at the Bar, the Steward informed witness that the men who came on board his boat at Charleston on Monday afternoon last, and were by him landed in Wilmington on Tuesday morning. Nothing particular occurred on the passage, except that on Monday evening, as the boat was going out at the Bar, the Steward informed witness that the many party spirit been increasing in bitterness, it has even men who came on board his boat at Charleston on Monday afternoon last, and were last on Monday afternoon last, and we last on those safe standards by which fitness for office ought properly to be tested—capacity and integrity. And men of all parties have come to make availability, the only question in our elections. This is the same spirit, which leads on at the North the heterogespirit, which leads on at the North the heterogeneous army now making war upon Southern rights.

considerations of honor and just regard to posterity opinions of men, take their hue from surrounding adherents to this Union, agree to a just partition with is not my purpose to inflame your feelings, but to aid in the enquiry—How those wrongs are to be met. Any decided expression on the part of this meeting, further than is done by the resolutions on your table, would be premature. We there express the anxiety we feel—our warm, heartfelt attachment to the Union; while at the same time we declare that, as honor and a just sense of the claims of their posterity induced our Revolutionary fathers to sever the ties of blood and political association when the continue the same time we declare that, is found in the continue the same time we declare that, as honor and a just sense of the claims of their posterity induced our Revolutionary fathers to sever the ties of blood and political association when the continue the same time we declare that, is for the morning to be keeped out to hope it; and then same to this Union, agree to a just partition with in to be care in the continue, as their interest. This matter of slavery stands upon the same footing, with every thing else. If it were to the interest of the same time to defend then, which withess believes he did. Mr. Loxobox. Never mind what you told your brother. Werness, stept about an hour and a half, and then a quarter before seven, and before any of them had gotten up, a gentleman named Daray earlied. Mr. Loxobox. Never mind what you told your brother. Werness, stept about an hour and a half, and then a quarter before seven, and a very small portion of men were left who found it to their interest, of shorts, and then a quarter before seven, and a very small portion of men were left who found it to their interest, of shorts, and then a quarter before seven, and then a quarter before seven, and set mini in the correct of slavery stands upon the same footing, witness believes he did. Mr. Loxobox. Nover mind what you be found to look the door was open. Mr. Loxobox. Don't say where many then the use, were ment and the look the door was open. Mr. Loxobox. Don't say as honor and a just sense of the claims of their posterity induced our Revolutionary fathers to sever the ties of blood and political association when they could no longer be maintained but at the expense of these, so should the same necessity impel us, upon like consoled and expense of these should the same necessity impel us, upon like consoled and political association when they could not one to this great confederacy, which admit of no partition. To whom would belong the sacred mementoes of our Revolutionary fathers? Which of us would not one to denounce it as a most tien, the fall Road and took the ears, to see the fall Road and took the ears, to see the fath time, went up to the Rail Road and took the ears, to see the fath the political association when they could discover anything of the robbers—sintended to flagrant injustice to that noble animal which God had made to enjoy his freedom in the boundless inherit the imperishable laurels gathered in the war of 1812? And even those vet green and recking jected to the drudgery of the plough, or the cruel inso should the same necessity impel us, upon like con- of 1812? And even those yet green and recking jected to the drudgery of the plough, or the cruel insiderations, however reluctantly, to sacrifice even with the blood of our valorous sons, lately won in the fliction of the whip and spur. And so we who hold ted. our ardent love for the Union to honor and the just campaign in Mexico, would have no just claimants. slaves in the strict sense of that term are in a very claims of that posterity for whom it is our duty to
provide. Yet we desire to make every effort for the
preservation of the Union, and we meet not for the
purpose of discussing a plan of dissolution, but to depurpose of discussing a plan of dissolution discussion.

The manufacture of the cannot a purpose a purpose of the cannot a purpose of the c

tween one portion and another of our people, enjoyed by other States, renders us necessarily very slow
in collecting, and, therefore, in expressing, the public sentiment of our State. This slowness of expression has been usually attributed to some peculiarity

what boastfully replied, "but I was free born." And
the abstract. But we can appeal to the regard of the compromises of the
constitution—to their sense of interest in preserving
the compromises of the
our Northern brethren for the compromises of the
constitution—to their sense of interest in preserving
their political association with us, and allowing us to
be a useless waste of the public time, and besides is unnecessary. You can cross-examine if you think proper.

in the people themselves, involving the imputation of can citizen." But dissolve this Union, and with it derive their wealth, to their sense of justice to us and Mr. London. in the people themselves, involving the imputation of Beotian stupidity or phlegmatic indifference. Never was there a greater error. In no part of the Union are the pulsations of the heart warmer, or the operations of the intellect more active, than among the rations of the intellect more active, than among the rations of the intellect more active, than among the sires its dissolution? Not we of the South, for our solutions of the causes already of the solutions. But described which are stronger between the described which are stronger between the described which are stronger between us those ties of blood which are stronger between us that the sum of the solutions. And them, than between them and the race of Africa. These dispassionate and wise men who respect these views, and who, upon constitutional principles would views, and who, upon constitutional principles would be sufficient. These dispassionate and who, upon constitutional principles would views, and who, upon constitutions of the ball that it is unnecessary to read them. ardent love for it has enabled us to bear much— off politically by requiring them to stand out and very much. At first we were annoyed by the outcries of religious fanaticism against an institution sis demanded such a sacrifice. Just as wise would interweven with the very texture of our existence; it be for a General in anticipation of a battle to reinterweven with the very texture of our existence; and while we pitted the short-sighted folly of these fanatics, and felt sore under the ascriptions of moral infamy they were disposed to heap upon us we could be relied upon in the day of battle. Quite as reanot but respect the motives that prompted them. sonable would it be for one to say to another who pro-Religious fanaticism may do much mischief—it may fessed to be his friend, that he would never believe him until he should openly insult some man whom the spark that kindled it came from Heaven; and he knew to be his foe. A man runs no risk at the while we mourn over the consequences, we cannot South by vaunting pro-slavery opinions in the abbut respect the source from whence they proceed. stract or in any other way. But it is not so at the North. It can never be done there without some moral risk; for such sentiments are against a strong current which no wise man would like to encounter. these attacks upon our property—our peace—and but on some urgent necessity, or for some great good our domestic quiet. The religious fanatics are but to be achieved, well knowing that whenever he does as torch-bearers for the political incendiaries, and it, it is at the risk of drowning. We have not cononly here and there in the anti-slavery ranks is found sidered this, and one after another we have needlessly sacrificed useful Northern men by compelling them to avow pro-slavery opinions on an insufficient occasion. And even after compelling them to this needless display of friendship-when they have magnanimously exposed themselves to this discharge of moral artillery for our gratification, we have told them that we still distrusted them because they cannot be wielded to advantage. Political strategy were Nothern men, and for no other reason, and refused to give them our confidence. Thus have we been continually weakening ourselves, and but for by your adversary, and it is the part of wisdom to our own folly, I am persuaded where we have now a act before that period arrives. We must not wait corporal's guard at the North, we should have had until every post has been seized by the enemy, and legions to stand by us in the defence of the constitunothing is left us but to surrender at discretion, or tion. But still I have a strong confidence that there fight at disadvantage. But by taking our position is sufficient political integrity and good sense at the in time, within the yet unshaken fortress of the Con- North, to aid us in averting the consequences to stitution, and manfully defending it against the first which we are apprehensively looking; and that all encroachments of the foe, we may be able to preserve that is needed, is that they shall know that we will both it and ourselves. If we must perish, let us perish under its ruins. To give it up, or to suffer one them when they shall have committed their political fragment of it to be destroyed without resistance, is fortunes to the cause of honor and justice to the

For these reasons, I think we should cause ourselves to be represented in the Nashville convention. And that is all that it would be wise for us at present to determine on this all important subject .-This being done, our glorious Union will continue through indefinite ages, growing, and spreading ed with the blood of their sons-if the swords of until the stars upon its banner shall become a countless host; and like the blue canopy of Heaven, which ties of blood must be disregarded, and the bonds of it represents, be looked up to, by men of all nations with admiration and reverential awe.

> Reported for the Journal. State vs. William Cole and William T. Walton. Before Justices Miller, Peden, Bettencourt, and Walker BURGLARY AND LARCENY.

PROCEEDINGS ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 22, 1850. Long before the hour appointed for the opening of the Union it secures, until we can with truth say—they will have it so. But when that awful period arrives, if come it must, let us be prepared for the duties it shall demand, and with manly hearts, to sacrifice every thing else for our domestic altars, the rights of cour they restority, and one second honor.

Court, the Court Room was filled to its utmost capacity by a numerous throng, who testified the same unabated interest in the proceedings which we noticed in our last issue. The Court having been called, and order restored, Mr. MILLER, the presiding Justice, ordered the prisoners, WALTON and COLE, to stand up. He then informed them that they had our restority and our second honor.

Mr. WRIGHT. The matter we are at present examining suspicious in their demeanor and conduct, and be committed unless they can give surety for their goo behavior. I think, therefore, that the examining Magi trates should receive all evidence which reflects any ligh whatever upon them; and, therefore, the evidence of Captai

than once. That is all witness Landed them on Tuesday last.

TON stept off the cars—witness stepped after him, and charged him with the robbery; WALTON said in reply, "you have no

the seat?
WITNESS. Did not see the watch upon the seat.
Mr. WRIGHT Did you not see the watch taken from the seat occupied by the prisoners?
Mr. LONDON. Don't lead the witness, Mr. WRIGHT!

Mr. WRIGHT. The witness don't say exactly what I want to get out of him.

Mr. LONDON. I hope not.

WITNESS. One of the two persons who were travelling North, came and demanded the seat; those men got up from the seat, and then one of the gentlemen lifted up from the seat occupied by Walton, or in the middle, this gold watch. (Sensation.) When the prisoners first sat there, nothing was said about a gold watch being upon the seat. The prisoner Cole went into the water closet in the ladies apartment, and immediately returned, and said he was willing to be

seat, but saw the man when he raised the watch, it was raised from the seat. This happened above Burgaw; never saw the handkerchief before. The prisoners sat together.—
The watch was either under Walton, or between the two.
Charles E. Bowers. Went to bed at about ten o'clock on Tuesday night—locked the door—sleeps soundly—went to sleep almost immediately; Mr. Darby came into the store in the store in the tree that the store into the store found the

steep atmost immediately; Mr. Dan't the horning from the street—went into the store—found the glass case open, and several watches, bracelet-clasps and other jewelry gone; there was a foot-print on the upper end of the counter; the watch found by the passenger in the sent is his property—identifies it.

ARTHUR G. BOWERS. Not in town on Tuesday—had gone in the case to Helifay—carried several watches with him

up in the cars to Halifax—carried several watches with him for sale—sold but one—brought all the others back—left between twenty-eight and thirty watches in the case—found two only of them in the case on his return—swears to the watches and other jewelry being the property of the firm.

W. A. Walker. Was in charge of the mail on the train on Wednesday;—heard of the robbery in town, which put him on the lookout for suspicious characters. The two prisoners came on board at Rocky Point;—appeared to be very suspicious characters; had no baggage, and were evidently strangers in that part of the country. When they came on board, I locked the Post Office, and entered the passenger cars. Walton seemed very much agitated and pale. Walton paid for both himself and Cole to Burgaw. When the return train came, Cole was tied. Mr. Holmes had the other fellow by the collar.

ELIJAH SHERWOOD. Was Captain of the Train on Tuesday last. Two suspicious looking gentlemen [?] came on

ELIJAH SHERWOOD. Was Captain of the Train on Tuesday last. Two suspicious looking gentlemen [1] came on board at Rocky Point;—had heard of the robbery. That gentleman (pointing to WALTON) blushed. Asked him, in a stern voice, where he was going, and what was his name.—Heard WALTON tell SHAW he was no officer.

SIDNEY R. FORD. Was on the down train Wednesday.—The up train. Went up to it, and asked what was the excitement? A good number had hold upon the prisoners, and asked what was to be done? Took Cole by the collar;—they were tied. Returning, the other side of Rocky Point a handkerchief was picked up with gold watches and other trinkets. Witness carried it into the cars. It never went out of his possession after he got it, until he returned it to t of his possession after he got it, until he returned it to r. Shaw. Showed it to all the passengers; Shaw along-

ide all the time.

H. D. Gilbert—Captain of the Train in which the prisoners were brought to town. On the Road just above Rocky Point, the other side, picked up a handkerchief with some articles in it. Did not see the contents. The bundle was

found about two feet off the left side of the Road going up. The water closet is on the left side going up, and on the right side coming down. The closet is on the same side upon which the handkerchief was found. It is about three feet from the track to the hole in the closet. ELIJAH SHERWOOD, recalled. Says that the closet is on the left side going up, and on the right side coming down. The cars are never shifted.

JAMES SHAW. Slept Tuesday night at Mr. Bowens.—
Reached there between eleven and twelve o'clock. The door was opened by his brother. The witness locked the door after he had entered—is certain of that:—he locked the door er he had entered-is certain of that :-he locked the door

ROBERT FINLAY. The prisoners were together at Antoine's tween three and four o clock, I uesuay.

ROBERT FINLAY. The prisoners were together at Antoine's Bar Room on Tuesday night.

Capt. Howard. Searched the prisoner Cole and stripped him after he reached the Court-House on Wednesday. He had on three shirts, \$1 35 in money, and a jack-knife. Walton had on four shirts, and he had a jimmy, or, as some call the protested as a some call the protested as a silver pensage of the protested as a silver pensage. t, an outsider, concealed in his right sleeve, also a silver pen-il case. Asked WALTON if he had not been cropped? It said no—he had lost part of his ear in a fight. A. V. W. HEWLETT. On Tuesday last, there was an auc-

tion at witness's store—missed his pencil-case from the desk. It was gone for a few moments only when he missed it. It was bought by him in New York, and is of peculiar construction. The pencil-case found upon Walton, is the same. It is his property. known as a turn-key—will readily unlock Mr. Bowers' door or any other—witness unlocked Mr. Bowers' door with it readily.

JAMES McCLENNY. Saw WALTON on Tuesday night-waned board near Market Street—said he had been working over the river several days. The case was here closed for the State. The prisoners' ounsel remarked that they had nothing to say; and, upon notion of Mr. WRIGHT, the prisoners—WALTON and COLE—ere ordered into close custody of the Sheriff until the next

Superior Court, and the Court adjourned. "I'll take two children, if I can have 'em cheap, said a tall Yankee, on entering an oyster cellar in Canal street the other day.

"Two children ?-what two children ?" "Why, I ain't got any myself, and your sign reads Families supplied,' don't it ! I want you to supply me with one.

ROM THE MOST RESPECTABLE SOURCES, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper, setting forth he wonderful virtues of Dr. SWAYNE'S celebrated FAMILY

the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Innuenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is Dr. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of William agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that

CHERRY!

To Elderly Persons.

Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, make it a rule to take it two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age.

Clergymen, Auctioneers, and all Public Speakers, say that Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry gives that vigor to the voice that cannot be obtained from any other article.

Another Letter to Dr. Swayne. DATED ANDERSONTOWN, IND.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: All your medicines sell well, and give good satisfaction. Your valuable Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has been the means of restoring some hopeless cases in this section. Your Pills are most excellent. I want you to seed a good angel of them. you to send a good supply of them. A man purchased a bot-tle of your Vermifuge the other day for his child, and by its use discharged sixty-three of the largest worms he had ever Respectfully, yours, &c., TOWNSEND T. SHARP, P. M.

Important Caution -- Read ! Read ! There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and hat is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public. that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also, Dr. Swayne's signature, and as a further secu-rity, the portrait of Dr. Swayne will be added hereafter, so

diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered.

think it my duty to make. Your yaluable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to your yaluable sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to your yaluable sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to your yaluable sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to your yaluable sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to your yaluable sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to your yaluable sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to your yaluable sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when no worms are discovered. He use, even when he would still the discovered. I can say analy tanget a cannot write, and it do not respect to the say and the say and the say are of Mistakes.—Remember, Dr. Swayne's Vermi-fully invite ladies afflicted as I have been to call upon me, and

Cleanse and Purify--Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills. A mild and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which ecasionally happen to women; they are perfectly are casionally happen to women; they are perfectly safe, and will, in conjunction with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take all pain and disease from every part of the

system.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared only by Dr. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the merchants and storekeepers throughout the United States. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Wilmington, N. C. Also, by J. & W. Johnson, Clinton; Sam't. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C.; and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of Fulton & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A L. PRICE.

Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

RUIT Trees on Hand .- Now is the time to grow fine Cocest Fruits. For sale by J. WILKINSON & Co.

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CIREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low



For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS. WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation-its salutary effect-its power to relieve and cure aftions of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire onfidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will mbdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of Cherry Pectoral may be seen in the following:-

Valentine Mott. M. D.

Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

Asthma and Bronchitis.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science states. "That Asthma and Bronchitis so prevalent in this inclement climate, has yielded with surprising rapidity to Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly recommend this skillfull preparation to the Profession and public generation."

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself :-HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgement, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like afficient

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest, and in short had all the alarming symtoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY

PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured mo.
Yours with respect,

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848. ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir:—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to no purpose, until my Physicians prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL. At first it seemed to make me worse, but in less than a

week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT.

GEORGE S. FARRANT.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BRO.,
and Druggists generally throughout the State.
January 25, 1850

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES, OR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT

Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, en-largement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers. Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

This medicine has acquired a very extended and establish-d reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its wm merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circula-tion, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and, were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invires the benefits which it alone can bestow

"Truth is Stranger than Fiction." The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla: This is to certify that I have a colored woma ofs of the efficacy of Dr. Swayne's COMPOUND F WILD CHERRY, the Original and Genuine of the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between \$70 and \$\$20 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease reparation! onsumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, the Side and Breast, Palpitation. Sore Throat, Nervous Debilition is the face, I stated her case to Dr. Dissoway, the

of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto

affixed my name, this 19th day of September, 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P. Mouth of Neuse River, Craven county, N. C. Ulcer Cured of Seven Years Standing.

This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848:

Mesars. Sands-Gentlemen: I consider it but an act of jusice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great mefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerous

you to send a good supply of them. A man parchased a bottle of your Vermifuge the other day for his child, and by its use discharged sixty-three of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have been so often gulled by nauseous and worthless worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

TOWNSEND T. SHARP, P. M. or internal uler was solarge that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the uler and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no re-lief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly get-ting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the

beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also, Dr. Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr. Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermitage.

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, cholera morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."—This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be far superior (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured

fuge is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed.) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraved.) grant the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved.

Bear this in mind and be not deceived.

The way of respect to make a large and 1 do most respect fully invite ladies afflicted as I have been to call upon me, an I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case.

NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan street.

NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan street.

Sands' Celebrated Sarsaparilla.

This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any expossession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the SAFEST, PLEASANTEST, and BEST compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheumatism and serofula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints.—Hartford Review.

Sore Throat.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs.
Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat

ond chest:

BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec'r 13, 1845.

Messrs, A. B. & D. Sands—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend.

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William. N. York Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six

bottles for \$5.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists.

January 4, 1850.

Molasses.—300 bhds. prime retailing Molasses, daily expected per brig Isola, from Cuba, will be sold Low, POTTER & KIDDER. February 1, 1850